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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Dealers in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. No 1, Brown's New Hotel.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs Glass, &c, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling on the South side of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and use-ful-ness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to give them of pellucid clearness All work warranted.

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST.—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted
Erie June 19 1852. 6

Poetry and Miscellany.

BUILD ON SAND.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis good to wed,
For so the world has done,
Since myrtle grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.

But have a care, ye young and fair—
Be sure ye pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth.

For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "unwise" part,
And built upon the sand.

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining staff,
For charity is cold.

But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things.

And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest and own
'Tis built upon the sand.

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can:
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love, like man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words,
Let deeds with language dwell:
The one who pities starving birds
Can scatter crumbs as well.

The Mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those who talk yet fail to do,
But build upon the sand.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

THE CODICIL.

A Tale of the Early Settlement of New England.

BY M. F. WILLIAMS.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER X.

"He was a fellow in a peasant's garb,"
"You shall have no worse prison than my chamber,
Nor jailor than myself."

Once more we return to the cottage. Many years have passed since we last beheld its mossy roof; and though a severe contest has been raging—a struggle for life and freedom—which has engrossed the heart and soul of the whole people,—yet the hand of progress and of improvement has not lain dormant! Many of the gigantic old trees which were familiar to us on *former* occasions, have disappeared, and little cottages, with their new white roofs glistening in the sunlight, have sprung up in their place, and innumerable little patches of cultivated ground are visible in every direction.

Such is the altered aspect of things in the immediate vicinity of Meg's cottage, but the old house itself remains unchanged. It has stood the shock of time remarkably. The same little oiled paper window emits its pale, dim light—the same massive oaken door creaks upon its rusty hinges. But if we enter, we cannot fail to note the marks of time. Deep wrinkles are visible in old Meg's care-worn cheeks, her head has become of snowy whiteness, her eyes have lost their piercing luster, and her voice is feeble and tremulous.

But still more striking is the change which has come over little Flora. She has almost reached her twelfth year, and has grown in beauty and loveliness with the lapse of time. Her figure is well proportioned and commanding for one of her age, and her nature is gentle and artless. Meg had given her instruction in every branch of education of which she herself was mistress, and her knowledge was by no means confined to narrow limits. Though still a child, she is almost a woman in deportment,—and her love and devotion for one who had proved both a parent and a teacher, is ardent and unbounded.

* * * * * * *

Towards the close of a beautiful afternoon in June, a stranger dressed in the scanty habiliments of a destitute seaman, called at the cottage, and inquired if he could be provided with a few meals of victuals, and have the privilege of working to pay for the same. Flora was then preparing tea, and Meg invited the stranger in, to learn something of his history. He told her that he had, a short time before, been cast away on the coast, escaping with barely what he had upon his back; that he was now very destitute, and desired to obtain employment of some kind, until a good opportunity should offer for him to take vessel for home.

Meg was deeply touched at this simple recital, and offered to give him a supper, and then direct him to a place near by, where she had no doubt he could readily obtain employment.

As the stranger sat opposite to Flora, and partook of the frugal meal, a strange brilliancy lit up his countenance, and a peculiar twinkle might have been detected in his eye. They observed this peculiarity, but interpreted it as the expression of gratitude which he felt at finding a friend. Supper being over, Meg conversed with him awhile upon his misfortunes, and then directed him to the next cottage, where she thought he would find better accommodations, and active employment for at least a few weeks. The stranger, after pronouncing many blessings upon them both, took his leave, promising, at Meg's earnest solicitations, to call again.

Almost a week after this event, Frank Wayland entered the cottage. He was now a spirited youth of nineteen, and had but just returned from the turmoil and excitement of battle, where he had signally distinguished himself for reckless daring. After caressing Flora, who ran to meet him, he turned to the corner of the room where Meg sat, and was startled at the appearance of a simple looking stranger with whom she was engaged in deep conversation. He saluted her kindly, and then viewed the stranger from head to foot, and even walked around the room, that he might have a more distinct view of his face. The stranger observed the close scrutiny to which he was subjected, and soon left the cottage.

When he had gone, Frank inquired of Meg, "who is that queer looking stranger, that you conversed so earnestly with?"

"Oh, that is a poor fellow who was cast away a short time ago, and has now hired out to farmer March, to do his haying. He is a harmless, simple fellow, but I like to have him call, he tells such strange stories," replied Meg, very seriously.

"Well, I don't much like his looks myself!" said Frank, pettishly.

"Now, don't get angry, Frank, at the fear of a rival," said Meg, with a quiet smile. "I really believe you don't like anybody in the world but my little Flora."

Frank and Flora both blushed deeply at these plain spoken words, and the conversation was changed.

A few days afterward, Frank called again at the cottage, and found the stranger there, interesting Meg in his conversation, as on the previous occasion. Frank was even more vexed than before, and after speaking a few words to Flora, and merely addressing Meg with a "good afternoon," he left, muttering to himself,—

"How strange it is that they will be so taken up with such a simpleton."

* * * * * * *

The next morning, the cottage was for a second time the scene of mourning. Little Flora was nowhere to be found. The gem had been purloined from the casket.—Meg's grief knew no reconciliation. She wept herself almost to madness. She was completely beside herself; and when Frank visited the cottage at noon, it was the scene of strange confusion. When he learned the cause, he was more guarded in the expression of his feelings, but it was evident that his heart was touched to the core.

Many of the neighbors were present, doing their best to console the bereaved Meg. Frank passed the room for a few moments, and then looking about among the guests, he turned to farmer March, and asked,—

"Where is that strange looking man that you employ, who has made himself so familiar here of late?"

The farmer looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied,—

"Well, really, now I think on't, I haven't seen him since airly last night. There's something strange about it too," continued the farmer, thoughtfully, "for he's never failed to be at *work* bright and airly!"

"Nothing strange at all, sir," replied Frank abruptly, again pacing the room. "It's my firm conviction that he's an impostor, and has forcibly taken Flora away, for some base purpose."

The whole group looked upon him in amazement.—Turning to Meg, Frank continued,—

"Be comforted, aunt Meg I shall make the aim of my life to ferret out this villain. I shall immediately search the neighborhood, and if that is not successful I shall extend my investigations as much farther as may be necessary."

* * * * * * *

The following letter, which Lotherage in Liverpool received from his valet in America, a few months after the dark transaction detailed above will give the reader some light upon the subject:

My Dear Master:—Our scheme has been eminently successful. Everything has worked admirably, and has turned out just as you would wish. The case of the castaway sailor worked to a charm. I could not have his upon a happier expedient. I found the hut without any trouble, and what is better, the object of my search. I cannot now stop to describe to you her beauty, neither would it interest you. I found no difficulty in initiating myself into the good graces of both the old hag and her beautiful protege! But after I had been at the hut a few times, a verdant fellow made his appearance, who seemed to hold a strong place in the affections of the girl, which threatened to be a serious obstacle in the way of the execution of my plans; and I therefore deemed it most safe to bring the matter to a close at once.

Upon my way hither, I accidentally fell in with a most singular being, who inhabits a secret cavern many miles from here. He excludes himself wholly from the world, and is just the person for a confederate. I soon enlisted him in my mission, and have at last succeeded in placing the child within his subterranean abode, where she will be taken care of, and I'll warrant no human eye can ever reach her, until the time arrives to set her at liberty.

I have changed my attire in such a manner as to evade detection, and it will be necessary for me to remain in this vicinity until the excitement passes off. I will then make such disposition of the child as you may direct.

Yours, most devotedly, Ferdinand.

Lotherage was elated at the success of his plan, and lost no time in making a legal declaration that the subject of the codicil could not be found; and that he should forthwith take possession of the property, until evidence was produced to early establish the claim.

CHAPTER XI.

"Pangs more corrosive and severe
More fierce, more poignant and intense,
Than ever hostile sword or spear
Waked in the breast of innocence."

More than one year had elapsed since the incident of our last chapter, and still Frank Wayland prosecuted his search unremittingly, with all the ardor of a bereaved lover. He had canvassed far and near, and even opened a correspondence with the police of London and Liverpool.

While traversing the fertile valley of the Connecticut, almost in despair of ever gaining the slightest information of the object of his search, he halted at the close of a hot afternoon, and seated himself upon a grassy mound to view the enchanting scene before him. The seat he occupied was about midway down a steep declivity, overlooking the river. For some distance, upon either side of him, was presented one complete sheet of velvet-like verdure, broken only here and there by some huge gray old rock, which lifted its head far above the green banks. At his feet lay the placid stream, unruffled by a single ripple; while the stars, like thick set diamonds, studded the celestial canopy above, from the midst of which the full-grown moon looked down, casting a calm serenity over the scene.

As he sat enraptured in the view, the singular, uncouth figures which he had conjured up before him, were suddenly put to flight by the low, splashing sound of muffled oars. He looked out upon the calm stream, and directly in range of the clear, pale reflection of the moon, he discerned a small boat, containing a solitary oarsman! For a moment he watched the little craft, as it scaled like a phantom over the glassy surface of the water, and then it was lost to view in the deep, dark shadow of the over-arching trees. But still, the low, splashing sound of the oars were heard nearing the shore, and presently the boat touched the bank directly below him. The lone boatman leaped from its prow, and hurriedly made his way up the steep declivity.

Frank anxiously watched his movements, but was himself so hid in the deep shadow as to be effectually shielded from sight. The stranger proceeded for some distance up the bank, and stopped before a huge rock; he halted at its base for a moment, and then suddenly disappeared, as if by magic! Frank, who never knew fear, proceeded forthwith to the rock, into which the stranger had apparently entered. But as its base was shaded by the ligh of the moon, he could discover nothing unusual; and after a fruitless search of some time, was compelled to withdraw from the place, to pass a restless night.

The next morning at sunrise, Frank was again upon the spot, carefully examining the premises. Upon a close scrutiny, he thought he discovered an unusual looseness in the earth around the foot of the rock; but the turf was apparently unbroken, and his most diligent investigation led to no satisfactory results. But he resolved to penetrate the mystery, if possible; and accordingly on the next evening, he took a position near the rock, where he could command a full view of its base.—But he watched in vain, for the stranger did not appear With his natural perseverance, he took his secret position, again and again, but with no better success.

Finally, after the lapse of a week from the evening on which he had first made the discovery, the mysterious stranger again appeared, in the same manner as before. In painful suspense, almost fearing to breathe, Frank watched his movements. The resolute visitor first removed a sheet of turf, then raising a large flat stone, the weight of which seemed to tax his utmost strength, he entered beneath it, and reaching back, replaced the turf, let the stone fall into its place, and all was stillness again!

Frank was well pleased with the result of his observation. He had thus discovered the "open sesame" to this mysterious cavern, and he retired to ponder over the strange incident. He had seen enough to convince him that the cave contained some rare treasure, which the person he had seen visited but once a week; and his ardent love of adventure urged him on to penetrate its mysteries.

After the lapse of two days, he again visited the spot. It was noon, and the most profound stillness reigned, scarcely a breath of wind stirring abroad. After some minutes of diligent search, he discovered the moveable turf, which was so ingeniously matched to the natural sod as to be well calculated to deceive the most careful scrutiny. He removed the large stone which covered the entrance with but little difficulty, and descended the rude steps, which led him down six or eight feet. At first it appeared utter darkness within, and he hesitated about proceeding. But very thoughtfully he pressed his hands tightly to his eyes for an instant, and upon suddenly taking it away, the objects around him became quite distinct and far in the distance he could discern a dim, flickering light! Nothing daunted, he cautiously felt his way along the narrow craggy passage, which in some places was not sufficiently high to admit him to stand erect. The distance seemed almost interminable, and one of less determination would have turned back; but on he went, as he neared the light, its dim rays fell upon a ghastly figure, which might once have been a *man!* but its unshorn face and tanged hair, seen by that flickering, yellow light, gave it an unearthly appearance. The sight at first startled him—he had anticipated nothing of the kind. But he had progressed too far to shrink now, and gathering new courage, he approached the figure. As he neared it, a husky, hissing sound, which seemed to belong to another world, greeted him—

"You, Ferdinand? What sent you so soon?"

"Hist!" said Frank, waving his hand, "I am a friend, sent hither with an important message! Listen and hear me!"

"What power of Heaven or hell directed you here?" said the figure.

"Be silent, as you value your life!" said Frank, in solemn tones.

"Life," repeated the figure scornfully, "what is life to me? I have no life! I have been dead to the world this many a year! How dare mankind disturb me here in my dismal grave?"

"Raise no alarm," continued Frank, "and you shall be unharmed; but the least show of resistance will prove your instant destruction!"

"Child men never resist," sighed the figure.

"Pshit rouse up here," said Frank, putting his hand upon the figure, "rouse up and go into the bright world! You have loved the world, I think?"

"Ah!" groaned the figure, more deeply than before; "yes, once—but that was long ago! I detest it now, and all mankind!"

"Oh! say not so," continued Frank, cheerfully. "Go out into the world with me, and I will shed you kind friends."

"Me!" ejaculated the figure, grasping his hand.

"Yes, you—and all the boon I ask in return, is that you will freely answer such questions as I may propound."

At this moment a low, suppressed sob from one side of the cavern, attracted Frank's attention. He immediately went to the spot from whence the sound proceeded; and here, upon a dingy couch, lay a slight form!

"What means this?" said Frank, looking at the strange figure.

"Touch it not!" was the only reply.

Frank considered that the new object before him must have some connection with the secret of the cavern, and seizing it in his arms, left the awful place as rapidly as possible. The strange figure with which he had been conversing, shrieked demoniacly at this unceremonious proceeding, but was entirely to weak to offer any resistance.

When Frank Wayland had reached the light, with the senseless form in his arms, imagine, if you can, his dismay at discovering his burden to be the very object of his search—the long-missing Flora! He lost no time in conveying her to a place of safety; and learning from her own lips that there was no other object in the cave but the dejected old man, Frank immediately returned, and by the power of kind words, succeeded in inducing the singular occupant to accompany him.

CHAPTER XII.

"Hope had departed; and my life before me
Lay covered with the ashes of the past—
Dark, barren, cold, dreary, flinty, colorless."

While the strange incidents of our last chapter were transpiring, old Meg, in the midst of her bereavement, was informed of the conditions of the codicil. A learned and benevolent attorney volunteered to investigate the matter for her. From the particulars he could gather from Meg, he had no doubt but that the abducted child was the real inheritor of the estate. Every circumstance went to strengthen the fact. But then the direct evidence in the case was so vague, that it scarcely seemed worth while to make the claim. Nevertheless, the time set forth in the instrument had nearly expired, and the attorney felt the necessity of immediately taking some action on the subject, for it would soon be too late.

The day assigned for the investigation of the case arrived, and poor old Meg appeared, much, however, against her own wishes. She stated, through her attorney, the incident's of the child's history, as far as she was acquainted with it, precisely as they had occurred; but the only evidence she could produce to corroborate her story, was the letter, which the reader has before seen, bearing the signature of "Flora."

But this was insufficient. The judge ruled that they had no evidence that the child abducted was the one referred to in the codicil; that it was essential to produce some evidence to prove the letter genuine, as it had been assailed as a forgery; and, moreover, that the child must be present, as the codicil acknowledged her only as the inheritor, except in the case of the last sum mentioned, which went to the guardian, but no evidence of legal guardianship had been produced.

This being the state of the case, Meg's attorney felt compelled to abandon the suit, as the required evidence could not be produced, and the time allowed in the codicil would expire in a few months.

At this stage of the affair, the advocate of Lotherage, that he might make his scheme more secure, ordered that old Meg should be apprehended, as an impostor, and immediately brought to punishment. The counsel of the poor woman endeavored to stay this proceeding; but as is too often the case, the influence of wealth dazzled the eyes of justice, and poor old Meg—feeble, trembling, tottering upon the very brink of the grave—was placed in close confinement, to answer the charges of a grave nature.

And was this the just reward for all her labor? For this had she toiled, and worn out her life for her fellow mortals? For this she had denied herself every comfort and devoted her years to others? Happily, thought she, there is one tribunal at which conscience cannot be crushed, or justice evaded.

"What is the worst of woes that wait on life?
What stamps the wrinkles deepest on the brow?
To view each loved one blighted on life's page,
And in each cup of bitterness to sip,
Is misery's sum and crowning woe."

She felt that if only little Flora could be found, if only Frank could come to her assistance,—or even if kind-hearted Jack Brewster could speak a consoling word,—she would be infinitely happy! But no! it was impossible! All had been swept off,—she only remained: and death was the only bliss she could now look forward to.

CHAPTER XIII.

"I can not think of sorrow now; and doubt,
If e'er I felt it—'tis so dazzled from
My memory by this oblivious transport."

An invalid was bolstered up in an easy chair. She was the inmate of an Insane Asylum. Her case had been a severe one, but by the most skillful attendance, she had so far recovered as to be considered beyond all danger. As she glanced about the room in search of some object with which to occupy her thoughts, she took a paper from the floor, of a date some weeks back; as her eyes glanced carelessly over the page, the feverish color for an instant left her cheek, and with trembling hand she read the passage earnestly! Her attendant observed her agitation, and upon reaching for the paper, she pointed to the following paragraph:

* * * * * This singular suit has at last been brought to a close. The whole affair presents a most inexplicable mystery! The old woman who is charged with an attempt to obtain the property unlawfully, has always borne a good character; while, upon the other hand, Lotherage is far above suspicion! His wealth and standing, as an influential merchant, would hardly permit him to descend to an act of such grossness as some slip against him. To our mind, the case has met with the only decision which the evidence produced could admit of. The old woman is to be brought up before the court, when, it is probable, she will be let off with a light punishment, on account of her age and previous good character."

When the invalid had recovered her composure, she said that the incidents referred to, called up to her mind afresh some passages in her own sad experience, and she could not be denied the privilege of witnessing the trial. Her friends considered it merely a returning shadow of insanity, and endeavored to quiet her agitation,—but it was in vain!

The next day was the time assigned for the examination, and the invalid plead so fervently, that the physician at last consented to accompany her to the scene, though, he said, the attendant excitement might cost her her life!

The feeble spectator was provided with a seat near the prisoner. She watched the proceedings with the deepest interest; and when the case was clearly stated, she involuntarily gave vent to a piercing shriek. At this unexpected interruption, the grave Judge forgot his dignity, the jurors looked at each other in amazement, and the counsellors arose in their seats!

When order was restored, the invalid requested to be sworn as a witness. After some hesitation, the request was granted, and she proceeded to state, in a feeble voice substantially as follows:

"My name is Flora Grey. Many years ago I resided in the family of Mr. Lotherage. I am mother of the child referred to. The letter produced is in my own hand-writing, and was sent by me." She could proceed no further; her extreme agitation prevented utterance.

The counsel of Lotherage immediately arose, and solemnly protested against the admission of such evidence. He stated that the witness was direct from the confines of a mad house, and called the physician upon the stand to prove that her mind was far from being in a healthy state, and that her testimony could not be relied upon!

This argument was conclusive, and admitted of no refutation. The Judge was about to close the case, when Meg's attorney was suddenly called from the room. He was absent but a few moments, when he returned, deep agitation was stamped upon his countenance. In a very feeling manner he stated to the Court that he must insist upon a further hearing in the case, as he had other witnesses at hand, whom he would now produce.

Upon this, there was a slight confusion among the crowd near the door, and as the mass of people opened to the right and left, Frank Wayland approached the bench, leading by the hand the pale and agitated Flora, while close behind followed the hermit of the cave, with long, coarse beard and shattered frame!

At the sight of this unexpected group, the Judge looked amazed, the advocate of Lotherage dropped his head in despair, and the valet Ferdinand made good his retreat through the nearest opening.

Here was evidence too strong to be refuted, and a very different complexion was soon put upon the whole affair. Frank corroborated Meg's previous story; the deep mystery involved in the case was now fully cleared up, and little Flora was installed as the true heir.

Hereupon, the care-worn hermit stepped forward, and enfolded the invalid in his arms, as his rejected daughter! But the finale of their bewildering surprise was yet to come! When the case had been decided, and the crowd was preparing to leave, a very dark, rough-looking man arose from its midst, and hurriedly making his way up to the bewildered group, grasped Meg by the hand, and made himself known as Jack Brewster!

The scene was too affecting for the feeble strength of the invalid. Taking little Flora with one hand, and the kind-hearted Meg with the other, she breathed a fervent prayer upon them both,—and whispering a farewell pardon to her grief-stricken step-father, expired in his arms.

* * * * * * *

A few years later, Frank and Flora were united in wedlock, and old Meg found a comfortable and happy home with them. Jack Brewster was well provided for, and many heavy hours did he lighten by relating to his visitors an account of his shipwreck; how he was picked up by a British cruiser, and the many incidents that occured during a long foreign voyage: that upon his return he found the country involved in a struggle for freedom: and that, without ever stopping to inquire for past friends, he had plunged into the hottest of the contest; that finally, after peace was restored, he very miraculously fell in with Meg and Flora at the Court-room, as the reader already knows, and that to their kindness he owed his present happiness.

Old Mr. Grey, the dejected hermit, was not forgotten. Little Flora took pride in calling him grandfather; and the gray old man was free to acknowledge that there were that beef-steak, he always bought himself. I was there as I am now, my own purveyor; and there were few days when he was in residence that I did not meet him at Burge's in Denmark street, (his favorite butcher and mine,) overseeing and selecting his own cut. After Sydney had described a circle with his finger round a certain pin-bone, and emphasphatically told the man of fat to "cut these, and cut boldly," as the Roman augur said, Burge turned to me, and asked, "And where will you be helped, sir?" "I'll follow suit," said I, "the next cut to Mr. Smith's; I can't go wrong with such a precedent." The canon's droll eye twinkled;—his large, portly, and some what luxuriant lip, moved with that comic twitch which spoke the man, as he said, "You're a wise man, sir; this is one of the cases where you can't err if you follow the church, and you'll find obedience rewarded with a good beef-steak."—*The Church Goer, &c.*

Labor.—It is said that so many have migrated from Great Britain to different parts of the world, that it is with difficulty that laborers can be obtained for the manufacturing establishment there, and wages are coming up. Farm laborers there are the poorest paid of any, and farming has had "protective tariffs" to help it in Great Britain.

A Scene from Real Life.

BY MRS. ALICE ATKINSON.

"My wife feels as though she were laboring very hard for the benefit of others."

This was spoken by a man who considered himself a good husband; but if he had been one in reality, would his wife have been troubled with such feelings?

Let us consider the subject, and take an occurrence from every day life, to illustrate it.

Mr. B—— arises in the morning with the intention of going to the city, a distance of twenty miles, and back the same day. In his haste to be gone, he does not observe that his wife is paler than usual. Her health has been poor for a long time, and her altered appearance now, is not even noticed. Although they are in comfortable circumstances, yet neither feel able to keep hired help. As the husband loves neatness and order, for which the wife is remarkable, the latter determines that her washing shall be done in his absence. But many things arise to hinder—the wood is poor and will not burn—the babe requires more care than usual. The sun has passed the meridian and is hastening on his daily course; but her work is not half done. She toils on with an energy beyond her strength, hoping all will yet be well. She pictures to herself her children quietly sleeping in their snug little bed, the floor mopped, the fire bright and cheerful, the table spread with its snowy cloth, and her husband's favorite dish prepared, ere his return.

But, alas! bright anticipations vanish; the day is past, and "evening shades appear:" the babe becomes more troublesome and now takes all the mother's time. She has nearly succeeded in quieting it, when she hears the well-known step on the threshold; her husband enters; he sees the unfinished washing with all its accompaniments of tubs and pails; the fire is nearly gone out; and his little boy, two years old is splashing water from one thing to another, in great glee. Mr. B—— seizes the child, and places him in a chair in the corner, with so much violence that the room quickly resounds with his screams. He then whips him to still his cries, that his voice may be heard. Every blow pierces the mother's heart, but she knows remonstrance is vain, and lets things take their course, in silence.

Her turn comes next, and he can hardly find words strong enough to express his indignation; among many other things, he tells her she never has anything in order; he never knew her to have a fire, or a meal of victuals in season.

By this time, the babe was fairly aroused, and it needed considerable exertion to hush its plaintive cries, but by carrying it about in her arms, the mother was at last triumphant.

She next prepared their evening meal with as much alacrity as exhausted nature would allow; and, as her husband sipped his tea, and enjoyed the genial warmth of the fire, the irritability of *his* temper passed off, and with it all thoughts of the late unhappy occurrence. He soon retired to rest, and, in refreshing sleep, forgot the toils of the day. His wife had now her washing to finish, and every thing to put in its place, even to her husband's bootjack; for, with all his love of order, he frequently forgot to put up his own things. When she had accomplished all, she too retired to rest, but not to sleep—no; every nerve was unstrung; and, as she laid her throbbing head on its pillow, and vainly attempted to sleep, the events of the day would crowd themselves into her mind. Yet she would not allow herself to think unkindly of her husband. She tried to reason thus—"Have I not a good husband? Does he not provide for my actual wants, according to the best of his ability?"

But, notwithstanding all her endeavors, the cruel words which had been uttered by him in wrath, would rush into her mind, like unbidden guests, until tears began to flow in profusion, and memory became busy. Then she thought of the happy home of her girlhood, of the mother that watched over her, of the days when the rose of health bloomed on her cheek, and her brow was unclouded by care. But, most of all, her memory reverted to the bridal day, when her lover promised, in presence of God and man, to love, cherish and protect, until death should them part. She asked herself if she had ever been unfaithful to her marriage vow; conscience answered no; had she not studied her husband's happiness with untiring zeal, until self was all forgotten, health gone, constitution enfeebled? And, now, as she felt herself less able to perform the duties required of her, she felt that her love had been ill repaid. Thus, after a day of overtasked labor, and nearly a night spent in tears, the wife sank into an uneasy slumber, to be disturbed at intervals by her baby, until the dawn of another day, when the well-rested husband called upon his wife to arise, not doubting but she was as much refreshed as himself.

Now, what had that husband gained by all this? Had not his wife done her best, and what could she do more? It is true, he knew not that such treatment was hastening her to the grave; as she daily sunk under the accumulated weight of care, he knew not that the cause was in any way attributable to himself.

Yet, it would have required but little forbearance on his part to have spoken a kind word, or sympathized with her a little. She would then have performed the same duties with cheerfulness and considered herself happy in the possession of such a husband. And when her head rested on its pillow, and she strove to hush its throbbings, no images but such as affection brings would have haunted her imagination; and her slumbers would soon have been as calm as those of the loved ones beside her.

If any man, who has a care-worn wife, chance to read this article, let him look well to the subject; and, if he wishes to be met with a smile or look of happiness, let him strive by his own example, to sow the good seeds of affection, and he will be sure to reap an abundant harvest, for "virtue is its own reward."—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

Sydney Smith's Prize Cut.—When Sydney Smith got the prebendal stall in our cathedral, he was lodging on College Green and his fame as a convivialist was not then so noised and known as subsequently, he was allowed to dine at home more frequently than one would suppose; and his dinner was always a beef-steak, and that beef-steak, he always bought himself. I was there as I am now, my own purveyor; and there were few days when he was in residence that I did not meet him at Burge's in Denmark street, (his favorite butcher and mine,) overseeing and selecting his own cut. After Sydney had described a circle with his finger round a certain pin-bone, and emphasphatically told the man of fat to "cut these, and cut boldly," as the Roman augur said, Burge turned to me, and asked, "And where will you be helped, sir?" "I'll follow suit," said I, "the next cut to Mr. Smith's; I can't go wrong with such a precedent." The canon's droll eye twinkled;—his large, portly, and some what luxuriant lip, moved with that comic twitch which spoke the man, as he said, "You're a wise man, sir; this is one of the cases where you can't err if you follow the church, and you'll find obedience rewarded with a good beef-steak."—*The Church Goer, &c.*

☞ "Gentlemen and Ladies," said the showman, "here you have a magnificent painting of Daniel in the lion's den. Daniel can be easily distinguished from the lions by the great coolness with which he lies under his feet."

Political and General News.

Valley of the Amazon.

A new enterprise is suggested, and one of a truly magnificent character. It is to open to commerce and civilization, the rich country bordering on the Amazon, and extending with its tributary rivers, to many thousands of miles. An able writer in the Washington *Union* has commenced a series of articles on the subject, in the course of which he will, no doubt, furnish much information. He regards the opening of the Amazon and other great rivers of the Atlantic slopes of South America, as of far more importance than any commercial or agricultural question of the present day. The country that is drained by the Amazon, he contends, if reclaimed from the savage, the wild beasts and the reptile, and reduced to cultivation now, would be capable of supporting with its produce, the population of the whole world. It is a rice country. The common yield of rice is forty for one. It is reaped five months after planting, and may be planted at any time of the year. Thus the farmer may plant one bushel of rice to-day—in five months hence he will gather forty from it. Planting these forty, he may, in another five months, gather sixteen hundred bushels. In ten months the earth yields an increase there of a thousand-fold and more.

Corn, too, may be planted at any time, and in three months is fit for gathering. Thus the husbandman there may gather four crops of Corn a year. Its seasons are an everlasting summer, with a perpetual round of harvests.

It is, he continues, the policy of commerce, and commerce is the policy of these United States, to open that river to steam, and its valley to settlement and cultivation, and its earth, air, and waters to the business and wants of trade and traffic. There, upon the Atlantic slope of South America, in the valley of the La Plata, and in the valley of the Amazon, nature, in all her ways, has been most bountiful. There, the vegetable kingdom displays its forces in their most perfect grandeur, and all in their might; and there, too the mineral kingdom is most dazzling with its wealth opened to navigation, its forests to settlement, its pampas to cultivation.—What commerce has done for South America is nothing to what it will do. It has fringed only the sea-coast of that continent with settlement and cultivation. The great interior has never been touched; the heart of the country is a commercial blank; nor is it to be reached except through the powers of steam, and the free use of its majestic water courses.

He then thus proceeds to describe the country:

The semi-continent of South America is very nearly in shape that of a right-angled triangle. Its hypothenuse rests on the Pacific—one of its legs extends from Cape Horn to Cape St. Roque: there the right angle is formed with the other leg, which extends from Cape St. Roque, in latitude 5 degrees south, to Cabo La Vela of the Caribean sea, in latitude 12 degrees north.

The larger leg is that between Capes Aven and St. Roque; it is 3,500 geographical miles in length. The other leg has only 2,500; but the hypothenuse which stands on the Andes, and rests on the Pacific, is more than 4,000 miles long.

This configuration exercises a powerful influence upon the climates of South America, especially as regards its heitography.

The great rivers of that country, the mighty Amazon and the majestic La Plata, are resultants of this configuration. In consequence of having the sea-front, which rests upon the long leg in the southern hemisphere to look southeast, the northeast and the southeast trade winds, as they come across the Atlantic, filled with moisture, go full charged into the interior, dropping it in showers as they go, until they reach the snow-capped summit of the Andes, when the last drop that very low temperature can wring from them, is deposited, to melt and feed the sources of the Amazon and the La Plata with their tributaries.

The northeast trade-winds commence to blow about the tropic of Cancer, and coming from the quarter they do, they blow obliquely across the Atlantic. They evaporate from the sea as they go, and, impigning at right angles upon the South American shore line that extends from Cape St. Roque to Cabo La Vela, they carry into the interior the vapor that forms the clouds that give the rain which supplies with water the Magdalens, the Oronoco, and the northern tributaries of the Amazon.

The volume of water discharged by these rivers into the sea, is expressive of the quantity which these northeast trade-winds take up from the sea, and, carrying in the clouds, precipitate upon the water-shed that is drained by these streams. They are but pipes and gutters which nature had placed under the eaves of the great shed that has the Andes for a ridge pole, the Caribbean sea and North Atlantic for a cistern.

The trade-wind region of the North Atlantic affords the water surface when the evaporation is carried on that supplies with rains, dews, and moisture, New Grenada, Venezuela, the three Guyanas, and the Atlantic slopes of Ecuador.

On the other hand, the southeast trade-winds commence to blow about the parallel of 30 or 35 degrees south. They come, too, obliquely across the Atlantic, and strike perpendicularly upon the South American coast line, which extends from Cape Horn. They pass into the interior, with their whole load of moisture, every drop of which is rung from them before they cross the Andes. The quantity of moisture which is taken up from the sea, and rained down upon this wonderfully fruitful country, may be seen in what the La Plata and the Amazon discharge back into the sea.

Now, there is no tropical country in the world which has to windward, and so exactly to windward of it, such an extent of ocean in the trade-wind region; consequently, there is no inter-tropical country in the world that is so finely watered as in this great Amazon country of South America.

In this connection we may add that some weeks since, we announced the arrival in New York, of Lieut. Herndon, from Para, on the amazon, which a year or two ago he was sent out to explore. He divided his force into two parties, one of which is still absent. Lieut. H. brought home valuable collections of natural science, as well as much geographical information, which he will no doubt speedily communicate, in a formal report, to the Secretary of the Navy. We also recently announced the arrival from Chili, of Lieut. Gillis, after an absence of three and a half years. One object of his mission was to obtain as full information as possible in relation to the general, political, commercial and geographical condition of that country. One of his associates, Lieutenant McCrae, instead of coming directly home, intended to cross the Andes; and had been furnished by the Chilians with a government guard, as far as Mendoza, where he would enter the Argentine Republic. He had determined to take observations during the whole route, to cross the immense pampas, and to come down to Buenos Ayres by the Rio de la Plata. The results of these two expeditions—that of Lieut. Herndon, and that of Lieut. Gillis, and his associate, Lieut. McGrae, will no doubt place the American people in possession of much valuable information in relation to the interior of South America, and the great rivers of that fertile region—a region with which our enterprising countrymen cannot at too early a period become acquainted by personal observation and direct enterprise. It is such undertakings that deserve the most liberal encouragement at the hands of the Government. They are at once peaceful and philanthropic, and *designed to open to the footsteps* of man, the implements of industry, and the advances of civilization, vast tracts of rich soil, every way calculated for the abodes of millions of intelligent and active human beings.—*Penn. Enq.*

TELEGRAPHING ENTERPRISE.—The enterprise of bringing the Old and New World withing four or five days' communication of each other, trough the powerful agencies of steam and electricity, is likely to be soon brought to a consumation. The capital for the Newfoundland Electric telegraph, connecting New York with Cape Race, has already been subscribed, and the completion of the line is promised early in the coming summer. The line will be 1,500 miles long, 150 miles of which will be submarine. Commencing at *Cape Race*, it crosses the Island of Newfoundland, and thence, by a submarine line of 140 miles crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and traversing Prince Edward's Island, by another submarine line reaches Cape Tormentin in New-Brunswick, from whence its course is direct to New York. At Cape Race a yacht will intercept the European and New York steamers, gather from them the most important inrelligence, and transmit it with the speed of electricity, to its destination. The completion of the project contemplates the running of a line of steamers to and from some port on the Irish coast, from whence a line of telegraph will communicate with London.

The Crescent City Difficulty—Letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27th.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning contains a letter from President Fillmore, to Hugh Maxwell, Collector of the Port of New York, in answer to a letter from Mr. Maxwell inquiring whether Mr. George Law, the agent of the U. S. Mail Steamer, was right in persisting in the sailing of said vessel to Havana—the sending out Mr. Smith, &c., The following is the reply of the President:

"I do not admit the right of Mr. Law, or any other citizen, to threaten war on his own account for the purpose of seeking redress for real or imaginary injuries, and then to call upon the Government whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct, and assumes its approbation, unless the act is forbidden.

The Constitution of the U. S. vested in Congress alone the power of declaring war, and neither the executive branch of the Government nor Mr. Law can usurp the power by commencing war without its authority; and if he attempts it, it will be my duty, as it is my determination, to exert all the power conferred on the executive Government by the Constitution and laws to prevent it. I am resolved, at every hazard, to maintain our rights in this controversy against Spain; and I am equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong.

Mr. Law has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business; but when the question is raised between this Government and a foreign power, as to whether the business he pursues is lawful or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two Governments, and not to him. If the object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he chooses to select, in defiance of the law and Government of Spain he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decisions of the Government of Spain and the United States, and the negotiation has already commenced, and our right, as we understand, has been asserted, and, as I said before, will be maintained; but the act of this Government cannot be controlled by the interference of any individual, and it is certain, if Mr. Law repeat these attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy, and in so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby lose or forfeit his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly, from this Government:

We regulate the terms and condition upon which *all foreign vessels enter our ports* and fix the penalties for violating our laws, and the right to we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing. We must wait the result of the negotiation between the two Governments.

This is a question not to be settled by him and Cuba, nor between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Government of Cuba.

I write in some haste, as the mail is about closing, but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Law and inform him that as a good citizen I presume he will not attempt any violation of our neutrality laws by attacking Cuba.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.—Dr. Townsend, the inventor of the celebrated "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," is about erecting in New York one of the most beautiful and costly residences in America. It is to be located on the corner of Thirty-Fourth street and *Fifth Avenue—two of the finest thoroughfares in the* city of New York.

The edifice and its surroundings will occupy six lots twenty-fife feet front by one hundred and ten deep. It will be constructed of brown free stone, six stories high, and finished off in a style that will give it a palacidal look, such as no other building in the United States can boast of.

The building will be surrounded on all sides by picturesqueness and shrubbery; a landscape gardener receiving some two thousand dollars just for the designs.

That our readers may have some idea of the character of the building, we would mention that in addition to the ordinary fixtures which go to make up a fashionable residence, Dr. Townsend has added several others, such as, a chapel, picture gallery, museum, conservatory, baths, swimming room, bowlin alley and billiard saloon. The cost of the building and grounds will be a little over two hundred thousand dollars, which is some sixty thousand dollars more than the cost of any other residence in the metropolis.

This building, when finished, will be not only a monument of Dr. Townsend's liberality, but of the advantages of advertising. Twelve years ago Dr. Townsend was not worth one hundred dollers. He is now worth a million. The whole of this wealth has been acquired by means of the press—by setting a proper value on editors and printing ink.—Those who doubt whether any thing is made by patronising newspapers, should ponder on these facts. They are as full of instruction as they are of encouragement. In the opinion of Dr. Townsend, all that's required to make money in this world, is courage—the courage to spend money in advertising. The timid will please notice.—*Albany Knick.*

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The other day, having need of help from a drayman, we called an Irishman to our assistance. He performed his duty with great promtness, and his language and demeanor generally was such as to command our admiration.—Having paid him for his trouble, the following conversation ensued: "How long have you been in this city?" we inquired. "Twelve months to-morrow, sir," he politely replied. "Pray what was your occupation in the old country?" For a moment the man colored, and dropped his head, but in an instant after, raising himself with the dignity of a man, he boldly replied, "I was a physician in Dublin."—Somewhat surprised, we asked how it was that he was now driving a dray. His reply in substance was, that he brought his family direct from Dublin to Chicago; that when he arrived here, his funds were almost exhausted that he was unable to maintain the appearance of his profession; besides, he found the city full of young physicians waiting till the city grew; having no mechanical trade, he purchased a horse and dray, and at once began to earn a livelihood for himself and family. We call this a noble specimen of a man. How much more independent and happy that man had spent the year than if he had been idle and complaining of fortune all that time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEW SPECULATION.—We learn that some of our Hallowell neighbors are forwarding apples to California. They are packed in a manner entirely different from the usual mode of sending apples, and one which we should think might prove effectual in preserving them from rot. Each apple is wrapt in paper and then placed in the barrel as layers. Between every two layers of apples is a layer of powdered charcoal. The apples are thus prevented from coming in contact with each other, and from the anti-prutescent qualities of the charcoal, the rot, even should it attack a part of the fruit, will be prevented from communicating to the remainder. This plan we should think a good one for preserving fruit, when sent to any foreign country.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞ The Cleveland *Herald* says that at the recent term of some court or other in Wayne county, Ohio, Miss Elenor McConnell recovered a judgment of $1,500 against John N. Reynolds, for breech of a marriage promise. The Wayne County Democrat says, "the verdict meets the general approval of the community, as the conduct of the defendant in the transaction, was attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation."

POOR DEVILS.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce says that there are more specimens of "the poor devil" in California than in any State in the confederacy. Among his acquaintances there are no less than four dry goods merchants who peddle clams for a living, and seven ministers of the gospel who tend bar. According to him, the only men who thrive in California, are the rough, tough, and go-a-head. The mere gentleman stands no more chance on the Pacific than the mere idler. People who set a value on soft hands and soft living please notice.

☞ The "*sagacious Times,*" as one of the newspapers calls the "London *Times,*" hints very strongly that the Japan expedition is really destined for Cuba! This is the best joke of the season. What will that demure gentleman, President Fillmore, say at being suspected of such duplicity by the "leading press of Europe?"

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

Fine Arts.

The "Artists Union of Cincinnati" appeal to the public for patronage. Its objects are the promotion of the fine arts in the west and we think commends itself to all lovers of the beautiful, and we wish it to be kept in mind also that it is the only institution of the kind in the United States in which there will be a drawing this year.—Subscribers for $5, are entitled to two beautiful engravings, "Education of Nature" and "In a Quandary" or the two of last year "Washington" from Stuarts celebrated picture, and "Catching Rabits," and to a chance in the distribution of the works of Art. Among the paintings for distribution this year are some magnificent and valuable paintings, one by CAIDLAND, from Goldsmith's delightful rural poem of the "Deserted Village," "Eden" by DUNCANSON, from Milton's "Paradise lost," and the "Voyage of Life" copied by SONTAG, from Cole's celebrated paintings, being a series of four pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age. There are many other valuable pictures from distinguished Artists, the drawing will be on the first of January, leaving but a short time to subscribe—and it is of importance to the Managers that subscriptions be made early. BENJAMIN GRANT, Honorary Secretary.

Visit of the Philadelphia City Council.

Mr. Fallon, President of the Sunbury and Erie road, accompanied by a committee from the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, reached here on Thursday, via Pittsburgh and Cleveland and took rooms at Brown's Hotel. They remained over yesterday, and visited all parts of our town, inspected our harbor, and collected such facts as will doubtless enable them to report in favor of a city subscription to the road. They all expressed themselves highly pleased with the location and business prospects of our city—all concurred in declaring our Bay the most beautiful sheet of water they ever saw; Mr. Fallon even declaring that the far-famed Bay of Naples, which he had often visited, was no comparison. While here they were the guests of the city, and when they left for home gave us every assurance that the long looked for connection between the Lakes and Philadelphia would now be built. They leave for home to day via Dunkirk and the Erie road.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial*, we understand, in one of its issues this week, contains a two-column libel upon Erie, her inhabitants, and her prospects. This is a matter of course—a wounded bird always flutters. The monied interest of Buffalo having been foiled at every point in their designs upon the laws and the policy of Pennsylvania, it is but natural that its organ should pour out the vials of its wrath upon those instrumental in heading it off. Were it otherwise we should be disappointed—as it is we are gratified, for it shows clearer than all the arguments we could adduce how important our policy has become to us, and how necessary those who are adverse to us deem its abandonment to them. For why, if it be a suicidal policy in us to compel the railroads East and West to make this the point for transhipment from the one system of roads to the other, is it that citizens of Buffalo have proclaimed openly that they would compel us to abandon it, even at the expense of half a million—that they could and would raise money enough to corrupt our Legislature and thus force their way through the State, and make Buffalo that point. Why is it, if we are destroying our own prosperity, as they would fain make us believe, that they—men who have no interest in common with us—should become missionaries in our behalf? Why is it that within a week the entire press of Buffalo, without a single exception we believe, have united in denouncing and libelling our place and our citizens? The answer is plain. The policy we have adopted and so far adhered to, and we trust will adhere to, is the policy for Erie—it is the policy for Pennsylvania, and for the Sunbury and Erie road! Doubtless Buffalo will not be the gainer, or Dunkirk, but that is not our look out.—Home first, our neighbors next, is a good business maxim, and to pursue it to the end our course is clear.

☞ THE CABINET.—The Mercer *Press* says the papers have began to speculate in relation to the Cabinet of President Pierce, mentioning the following names in connection with the subject:

Bigler, Dawson, THOMPSON, Buchanan and Dallas, of Pennsylvania; Dickinson, DIX, Jno. Van Buren, O'Connor and Marcy, of New York. McClelland and Cass, of Michigan; Houston, of Texas; Todd and Allen, of Ohio; Atherton and Burke, of New Hampshire; Douglass and Shields, of Illinois; Davis, of Indiana; Hunter and Wise, of Virginia; Cobb, of Georgia; Bancroft, of Massachusetts; Boyd, of Kentucky; Soule, of Louisiana.

These are all very good names, but how many of them would accept offices, or would meet the views of the President elect, does not appear to be known by those who are figuring in the matter. In good time Gen. Pierce will make his selection, and thus put an end to speculation.

☞ Decidedly the most gentlemanly and courteous article that we have ever seen emanating from the Buffalo press on railroad matters, is in Wednesday's *Republic.*—Our cotemporary notices us as one gentleman should notice another, and we will reply to him in good time in the same way. We would like to do it this week, but really our columns are so burthened with articles of the kind that in justice to our readers we must desist. We are consoled for the delay, however, by the fact that the subject will not spoil by keeping, especially as in answering our cotemporary we shall not descend into particulars, but confine what we shall have to say to a general defense and expose of the policy and the reasons that have governed Erie on this question.

☞ Erie never had so many friends as at the present moment. Not only is Buffalo very much concerned that her citizens will persist in pursuing a policy in regard to railroads that will be detrimental to her interests, but even little insignificant Conneaut sends out a piping whine through the *Reporter.* Gentlemen one and all, don't make yourselves unhappy on our account—we feel abundantly able to take care of our own interests at present. Our State has marked out a policy, and that policy will be adhered to in spite of treachery at home or denunciations abroad. Stick a pin there, and when its pulled out write us down as a false prophet.

FRANK PIERCE'S COAT OF ARMS.—The Boston *Chronicle* states that the committee having in charge the building of a carriage for Gen. Pierce, wrote to him to ascertain what was his family coat of arms, probably with a view of painting it on the panels of the coach. The General replied that the only coat of arms which he knew his family ever possessed, was that of his father's shirt sleeves, in which he fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. The carriage is building at Pittsfield, Mass., and will cost $1500.

CLERICAL CHANGE.—The Rev Charles Arley, recently the Minister of St. John's Church, Dunkirk, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church in Erie, Pa., and has already entered upon his new field of labor.

Mr. Arley's residence in this village has been now of so long a duration, and so beneficial in social influence, that for ourselves we regret the chance. We take very sincere satisfaction in bearing the testimony of our conviction, formed long since, and many times confirmed, that Mr. Arey carries to the noblest profession, a matured judgment, a vigorous understanding, and a depth of learning not so common to his years as indispensable to the duties of his calling. To these endowments he pays the tribute of simplicity and dignity in his private life, of fidelity of purpose in his profession, the legitimate fruits of an abiding sense of duty and active piety.

We should feel our deprivation less, where Mr. Arey a man of less liberal manners and education. But were it so, our congratulations to our Erie friends upon their accession would lessen in the same proportion; as it is we can assure them that their confidence has not been misplaced.—*Fredonia Con.*

☞ We are requested to give notice that there will be no service to-morrow in the Universalist Church.

The Buffalo Courier and Railroad Matters.

The Buffalo *Courier*, generally a well-informed paper on most subjects, is lamentably in the fog in regard to railroad matters west of Buffalo. That such ignorance, as is exhibited in the article we refer to, does exist in the ranks of the business community of Buffalo we have more than once had oral proof, but that an Editor should shew such a lack of knowledge, and upon that lack of knowledge proceed to belabor the citizens of a neighboring town indiscriminately, is one of the phenomenas of ignorance, stupidity and impudence that we pray, for the honor of the profession, may be as rare as it is lamentable. Perhaps this flippant writer is not aware that some little of the trade and traffic of Buffalo; yea, indeed, some little of the bread and butter he eats, is furnished by the very citizens he sneeringly accuses of heretofore "living by skinning each other." But we waste words, and will proceed at once to the consideration of our cotemporaries article:

"The railroad from this city to Cleveland should have been constructed with a single gauge.[1.] But as Ohio, for some reason, has seen fit to establish a gauge by law, and as the State road had adopted a different one, a single break would have been tolerable.[2.] And there would not have been the least objection to the break being made at Erie.[3.] But now the line is composed of four separate roads—and we believe four gauges [4] *First*—"The Buffalo and State Line Railroad," reaching from Buffalo to the line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania. *Second.*—The "Erie and North East Railroad," reaching from the east line of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie. *Third*—The Railroad from Erie west to the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio. *Fourth.*—The Railroad from the last mentioned line to Cleveland,

[1.] Why should the road from Buffalo to Cleveland be all of one gauge, if a break is necessary at either place?—*and a break is necessary*, because the width of all roads in Ohio, as established by law, is different from the roads east of Buffalo. This being the case why is not Erie as much entitled to the break as Buffalo or Cleveland? But to make it plain; all roads East of Buffalo are of the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, except the New York and Erie road and her tributaries—all west of Erie are of the 4 feet 10 inch gauge; hence, when the system of railroads east and the system west come together, there must be a break of gauge. We presume Mr. Ignorance, of the *Courier*, can understand that fact. Now then it becomes a question where the break shall take place; Buffalo claims it—Cleveland claims it; but Erie, being just halfway between the two, says neither can have it. She says bring your Ohio gauge from the west—4 feet 10—and your New York gauges, 4 feet 8½ and 6 feet, to Erie, and there meet. She says, we want you to do this, because our own State is about to build the Sunbury road, and that is of the New York gauge, 4 feet 8½, and unless the break is made here that road cannot compete upon equal terms with the New York roads. Ohio has complied with this request—her system, 4 feet 10 inch railroads have been extended to Erie, but Buffalo, or rather certain interests in Buffalo, for the citizens of Buffalo don't know or care any thing about it as a general thing, refuse to bring either of the New York gauges to Erie. They are afraid to come to Erie and compete upon equal terms with the Sunbury road. They want to take the Ohio gauge through to Buffalo, make that the transhipping point, and there, where the Sunbury road cannot come, monopolize all the trade and travel of the West—To this monstrous proposition Pennsylvania will never yield! Never! She is willing New York shall come here with both the track of the New York and Erie and that of the Albany and Buffalo roads and here compete upon equal terms with her, but further than this she will not go.

[2.] Here is a specimen of the *Courier's* knowledge. That paper evidently thinks the gauge of the road from Buffalo to the State Line is the same as the Albany road—4 feet 8½ inches—whereas, in truth and in fact, it is the same as that of the Ohio roads, 4 feet 10 inches! It is to New York a foreign gauge, a kind of half-breed—a cross between the 6 feet track of the New York and Erie and the 4 feet 8½ of the Albany road—introduced and put down for the purpose of forcing the trade and travel of the West by the Sunbury road at Erie, the New York and Erie at Dunkirk, to Buffalo where neither, and especially the Sunbury cannot come to compete for it.

[3.] Here is a specimen number three of the *Courier's* knowledge. The break of gauge at Erie is the whole objection—the very thing about which all this war of words, all this plotting and counter-plotting, has arisen. The break at the State Line is not of our making. The iron on the Erie and North East road was laid down in conformity to the laws of the State long before the road from Buffalo to meet it was prepared for the iron—hence we are not to blame for the managers of that concern butting up against the State Line with a different track. If they had come here with either of the New York gauges, the difficulty would have been obviated; but they did not; they chose their own course, and must abide the consequences.

[4.] Here is specimen number four. The road from Erie to Cleveland, so far from being in fact two companies, is but two in name, and the gauge is the same from Erie to Cincinnati; and it is not the fault of Erie, or of Pennsylvania, that the road from here to New York, both via Dunkirk and Buffalo, is not all of one gauge, thus leaving but a "single break," to which the *Courier* acknowledges there cannot be "the least objection," between New York and the great West.

Our Courts.

For the Erie Observer.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you allow me a small space in your paper to make some suggestions relative to our Courts? I wish to call the attention of the people in particular to the vast amount of unfinished business on the dockets of the Common Pleas, and induce those whose age and experience qualify them for the undertaking to devise some means by which speedy trials may be had in all matters in which they may be desired by the parties or either of them. Our judicial system has not advanced with the growing wants of the people. There should be more of a division of labor, as well for the relief of the judges as for the expedition of business. I intend to say a few things, and in what I propose to say, I wish it distinctly understood that I make no reflections upon our present able Court. That Court does all that any Court could do; their labors are arduous, and you will recollect that all the business of the county is on their shoulders, both Civil and Criminal. The business of the Sessions and Orphans' Court form sufficient labor to be attended to by one man in connection with his judicial labors in the other counties of the district. It is a well known fact to all who have business in Court, either as counsel or client, that it is a matter out of the common course of events to get a suit disposed of by a jury trial in less than from one and a-half to two years after suit is brought. This is all wrong. The citizens have a right to demand of the law-making power a sufficient length, or number of Courts, to administer to them speedy justice. What excuse can there be for the present course of things? The public now suffer much from delays of justice, and the great expense to the parties of bringing witnesses here term after term without being able to try their cases, amounts annually to a vast sum. The time lost by the parties is another item to be taken into consideration. The possibility of the absence or death of witnesses after so long a delay should be a matter of consideration, as greatly hindering the ends of justice.—"Strike while the iron is hot" is an old saying but equally as applicable to law as to other matters. If justice is to be done parties by trial in Court, let that trial be immediately, while every thing is fresh in the recollection of witnesses and of the parties. When trials are speedy, we apprehend that the causes of perjury are lessened.—The evils disposed, if any there be, have not the same time and opportunity to frame a fictitious defence and suborn witnesses to sustain it. We are really a "great people." In one county are forty thousand inhabitants and business is rapidly increasing, and we must make provisions to dispose of it. You may inquire what the remedy proposed is to be. That is for you to say. Shall it be by a district Court, similar to the one formerly established in this county, with the further duty to continue the sittings of each session until the cases all ready for trial are disposed of, or will you propose some other remedy? The matter is one of importance and should be brought before our next Legislature in such a manner as to make it respond to our wishes. I hope to see and hear this matter discussed, and some plan adopted in which we can all unite, for without union we can accomplish nothing. M.

Hints to Rail Road Stockholders.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish to suggest a thing or two to those Directors of the Erie and North East Rail Road, who are anxious to dispose of their stock.

1st. If you must sell your stock because you have "notes to lift and pressing liabilities to meet," (as was affirmed on last Saturday evening,) would it not be unwise for you to sell to men out of the State, whose design, as all your neighbors believe, is to change, or straddle if they can, the present gauge, so as to pass directly through this place. It is to be presumed, of course, that you have no such apprehension. It would be ungenerous both to your wisdom and honesty to impute to you any such design. You must see at a glance what all your fellow citizens see, that such an arrangement must divert travel and trade from this city—prevent the construction of the Sunbury and Erie road and diminish at least one-third the present value of all real estate in and around this young city.

2d. All of you own much—and some of you own a great deal of valuable property here and hereabouts.—Would it be wise in you, in the face of a general remonstrance, to encounter the dreadful risk, and the immense loss you may be called to sustain in the decreased value of your innumerable lots! If our judgment be correct, who would wish to purchase them, when the thrift of business has been palsied, our stores and shops and public houses discouraged, and our enterprising men begin to talk of leaving us in quest of other localities where their industry will be better rewarded.

3d. Would it not be wiser and better for you and for all of us, if you must raise money, to offer your stock for sale *at par* to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and also your numberless, unoccupied lots which now will sell for a high price, and which scores of men would gladly purchase? Suppose you make the offer, not to a few, but to the people and give them a chance for ten days to show their magnanimity in relieving you from your "pressing liabilities." If you can get a fair price for your lots, and par value for what stock you may be compelled to sell, would not this mode of raising money be *better for you than to risk the sale of your stock to men* abroad whose designs, if carried out, would paralize trade and industry and blast the growing hopes and prospects of the place, and render your real estate comparatively valueless. I noticed last week that the Erie and North East stock was quoted in New York at only 97½ cents.

4th. If therefore you have been offered more than par for your stock by Railroad men East and West of us, have we not in this fact strong evidence to believe that they contemplate what we all dread and what we suppose you would depricate—the destruction of the now brightening prospects, the increasing business of our young city, and the consequent depreciated value of your real estate?

5th If you should sell to these men without giving us a fair chance to extricate you in some such way as above proposed, and if our worst fears should be realized, would you not, under all the circumstances, justly expose yourself to the damning suspicion, now faintly whispered by some, that you will be paid for your sacrilegious act enough to compensate you, not only for what you may loose in the *depressed state of your lots*, but enough also to speculate with in buying lots elsewhere? Would it be wise for you to affix with your own hands this seal of infamy to your hitherto good names and perpetuate your business fame in the contempt and execrations of a confiding but outraged community. Q

A small Tempest in a very small Teapot.

The Buffalo Evening *Post* gets up quite a stock of "wrath and cabbage," in a small way, because we announced the fact that Dean Richmond, Esq., of Buffalo, who visited us last week, for the purpose of conspiring with certain other conspirators, to set at defiance the laws of the state in relation to railroads, had failed in his mission and gone home. Now what is there in such an announcement to rile our neighbor? True we announced that Dean had gone home; but what harm is there in that? Is'nt the movements of *all* distinguished men announced? Certainly! Then where's the harm?—To be sure we said "good bye" in our off hand way, and we invited him in the same independent style to let us know when he would come again; but we are yet to learn that we may not use even such familiar language to as important a personage as Dean Richmond, Esq.,—even though his money bags were double what they are. But bandiage aside—we have no doubt Mr. Richmond, if he should ever happen to see the paragraph complained of, will be a good deal less indignant than the *Post.*—If we are not mistaken in the man, he will laugh where his toadies would denounce, and be a good deal more apt to think well of one who defied him than of he who is ready to bend the knee that thrift might follow it.

☞ The Buffalo *Rough Notes* has made a discovery. It has discovered that if it only had the *Allegheny* Valley Railroad built, Buffalo "could undersell Erie on her own wharves" in the coal trade. If the *Rough Notes* man don't have a monument erected to his memory for this discovery when he kicks off this mortal coil, then is republics ungrateful. In the first place, the quality of coal on the proposed line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is not to be compared with the Sharon Coal—can't not compete with it even if it could be delivered in Buffalo at the same price. Then, even if it were as good, it is much nearer Erie than Buffalo, and the route of the Sunbury road passes directly through it, hence its transportation over that road to Erie would be less than to Buffalo. But last, and more than all, a ton of Sharon coal can be delivered in Erie by canal at less than half what it would cost to deliver it by railroad; hence, as the distance of the coal fields on the proposed railroad along the Allegheny Valley from Buffalo is much greater than those now supplying Erie are from Erie, it follows as a matter of course that the assertion of the *Rough Notes*, we have quoted, is all in my eye!—*for* all experience has demonstrated that a railroad cannot compete with a canal in heavy freights, like coal.

OFFICIAL VOTE.—We give to-day the official vote of Ohio at the Presidential election,

Pierce	169,160
Scott	152,526
Pierce's majority	16,634
Hale's vote	31,782

ALABAMA.—The official result in Alabama is as follows:

Pierce	26,881
Scott	15,038
	11,843
Troupe	2,174

TENNESSEE.—Tennessee foots up thus in the Presidential election:

Scott	48,943
Pierce	57,125
	18,18

INDIANA.—The following is the official in Indiana:

Pierce	95,299
Scott	80,901
	14,398

☞ Our acknowledgements are due to Capt. Debbins of the Propeller Tacor, for a couple of very fine Trout from the pure waters of Lake Huron. Though a little too late for Thanksgiving, they were very thankfully received. May the Captain live to "do it over again" many times.

☞ THACKERAY.—Thackeray's lectures appear to be giving great satisfaction in New York. Some of the papers are trying to make him out a greater and *better* writer than Dickens. Thackeray probably will have an abundance of material for a new work on "snobs"—his favorite subject—when he reaches home. He is described as a large, florid-faced man, with white hair. His delivery is said to be good—only he pronounces humor, *hoomor*, and does not know what to do with his hands. To our mind this last is a gross slander, for has'nt he wrote some of the finest books in the language—some of which can be found at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

☞ A young girl named Mary-Jane Steele, in Delaware county, Pa., while gathering chestnuts in a field, stumbled and fell upon a stub of a corn-stalk, which, entering the side of her neck, and severing one of the main arteries, caused her death in twenty minutes.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

☞ Wealth *is all-powerful*—omnipotent; yet its possession is no evidence of virtue, or guarantee of respectability.

☞ The "wide gauge" and "nothin' shorter" should be the motto of every true friend of Erie.

☞ If the greatest study of mankind is man, then the Feejee Islanders are great students, for they have a peculiar *taste for* that subject.

☞ Col. Tod is spoken of in Ohio papers as likely to go into the Cabinet from that State. We have no objections, on the contrary would be glad to see it!

☞ The Trumble *Democrat* names Col. Medill, as present Lieut. Governor, as the next candidate of the Democracy of Ohio for Governor. We hope he'll be nominated—he's a tramp!

☞ There has been some excellent sleighing south of us; but here, gracious goodness, such stacks of mud as there has been in the streets, everywhere!

☞ Martinique contains 9,000 whites, 37,000 colored people, and 76,000 blacks, recently emancipated. A good deal of black to a very little white.

☞ No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species.—It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments or dress can ever atone.

☞ Billy Bowlegs, it is now supposed, will not voluntarily leave Florida. The Savannah *Georgian* hopes that he will be among one of the first removals. Gen. Pierce makes after his inauguration.

☞ What is the difference between the school-master and the engine driver? One trains the mind, and the other minds the train.

☞ There is a law in California which enables women to carry on business in their own name, or independently of their husbands or their husbands' creditors. This is "woman's rights" to some purpose.

☞ The Maysville *Eagle* says Kentucky sends yearly to market thirty thousand mules, worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.—*Ex.*

Isn't it a little strange then, that with such a drove leaving the State, Kentucky should be so much as to vote for Scott!

☞ The American *Telegraph published* at Harrisburg in this State, is dead. The editor, in his valedictory, says the delinquents were the cause of it.

☞ When a daughter remarks, "Mother, I can assist you in the kitchen—I would not hire," set it down she will make a good wife.

☞ Isaac Coffin, *keeper of the Winthrop* School a Boston has been arrested on the charge of violently whipping one of his scholars?

☞ Carlyle has got the rheumatism, while Boz is sorely vexed with high living and bitters—in the shape of gout. Think of that, ye admirers of Dickens and Carlyle.

☞ *There is a printer* in Cincinnati who has led quite an eventful life. He has, within the past ten years, been a soldier, a sailor, a school teacher, a bar-keeper, an *attache* of a menagerie, a negro dancer, a confectioner, and an editor, but never in the penitentiary!

☞ An observing writer tells us that Egyptian infants are never washed till they are a year old, as there is a prevalent superstition that to wash them before they attain that age would be disastrous. Many of the infants in this land of soap-and-water are brought up on the Egyptian plan.

☞ It is told of a millionaire in New York that having frequent occasions to ride in omnibuses, he carries coppers in his pocket, so as to pay six of them for each ride, thus saving the *quarter of a cent*, and clearing four cents on every dollar. That's the quintes-*cents* of meanness, in our opinion!

VOTE OF TEXAS.—It is believed in Galveston, Texas that Gen Pierce has carried every county in the State in some counties he *received every vote* that was polled. Of course, old "San Jacinto" ought to be Secretary of State according to some politician's logic.

☞ A chemist recently analyzed a bottle of liquid sold as champagne, and found it to contain an ounce of sugar of lead. Think of that, ye imbibers of that sparkling beverage at the railroad opening the other day.

☞ A Western Editor, speaking of the venerable appearance of a stump orator, said that "he stood up like one of 'em, *with his bald head and hands in his breeches' pockets!*"—having gone to roost, he should have added.

☞ Many of our exchanges are publishing, under the head of "Seasonable Hints," a receipe for "Curing Hams." It seems to us that a recipe for *curing* the high price of hams would be more in season.

☞ Kossuth, alias Alexander Smith, says that nothing short of an extraordinary emergency, promising some practical result, shall ever induce him to deviate from his rule, never to speak any more in England publicly.—Probably he is tired of all talk and no *sider.*

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following true and beautiful sentiment was given at a Democratic celebration at Charlottsville, Virginia, on the 10th ult:—

"Windfield Scott: always victorious over the enemies of his country, but he could not conquer its friends."

☞ The Postmaster General has decided that there is nothing either in the laws or regulations of the Postoffice Department which prevents the sending of periodicals or papers to "actual and bona fide subscribers," by agents or dealers, the same as if they were mailed directly from the office of publication.

☞ It appears that the place-hunters do not "fire scamptuously" upon the information they

New Advertisements.

VINCENT HIMROD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Stoves, Hollow Ware, Engines, Machinery, Rail Road Cars, etc., State St., Erie Pa.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that they have now on hand and are daily receiving large lots of those fine

Baltimore Oysters,

which they have now on hand in large and small cans. To those who have used them it is unnecessary to give further notice than that we have them on hand, but to those who have not been so favored, we would say that they are superior to any Oysters in market. *If you don't believe it give us a call and we will convince you of the fact.* For further particulars call at

CLARK & McCARTER, State street.

P S—Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

"COTTAGE INK."

A NEW supply of this famous Ink, known as the Cottage Ink, just the thing for School purposes, put up in stone mugs, for sale at No 9, Brown's Hotel Dec. 4 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Homes of American Authors.

THE Homes of American Authors, the most beautiful Book in point of illustration, and in binding, ever published, just received at Durlin & Sloan's at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec 4—30 DURLIN & SLOAN.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A LARGE supply of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, just received at No. 9, Brown's Hotel. *This is the first number of a volume*, and is one of the best ever issued

Dec 4—30 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THOMPSON'S Bank Note Reporter and the Scalper—the one giving the "counting up" the Banks, and the other for "cutting counterfeiters"—can be found at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie Dec 4 1852-30 DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW GOODS!

NO 3, PERRY BLOCK.

ARUCKLE & KEPLER are now receiving their Winter stock of Staple and Fancy *Dry Goods*, consisting in part of the following articles

French and English Merinoes, Paramettas, black and colored Cashmeres, Bombazines, plain and figured Persian Cloths, plain and figured De Laines, plain and figured Velvets; Bay State, Empire, Riverside and Scotch long and square shawls; Merrimack, Lancaster, Bonnet, Globe, Allen's, *Union French and English* Flannels, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery; Kid Merino, Thibet and Silk Gloves; Silk and Linen Hdkfs; Velvet, Bonnet, Satin and Ribbon Ribbons; plaid, striped, hook, Swiss, *Spot and mull* Muslins; French worked Undersleeves, Hdkfs, Collars, Inserting and Edging. For Men's wear, Broad Cloth; Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans and Sheeps Grey, also, a good assortment of colored and white Flannels, Undershirts and Drawers.

COMFORTS —2-6, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 bleached Shirting and Sheetings, brown Sheetings and Drillings, seamless Bags, assorted and Canton Flannels, Tickings, striped shirtings, cotton Flannels, cotton yarns, carpet warps, batting, wicking, &c., &c., all prices as low as can be found in the city. All persons wishing to buy to an examination of our goods and prices, and we shall be satisfied with the result.

Erie Dec 4 1852. 30

10 SACKS Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale.

Erie Dec. 4—30 CLARK & McCARTER.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash and make contracts for the coming season, for the following description of Lumber — Pine and Boards 5-8 and 4-4 inches thick, Plank 1 3-4 and 3 inches thick, Scantling 3 by 4 and 4 by 4 Square, Column 6-5, 6 6, 7 by 7, 8-10 and 12-12 Square, Sycamore Boards 5-8 and 1-4 inch, Cash Boards and Plank from 1 to 4 inches thick, Cherry, Ash, Basswood and Poplar Boards, White Oak Boards and Plank, Sycamore and Cherry Lumber should be 12 feet long, 9 to 12 to 16 feet long. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

PRINTS—At Sequeet & Co's from four cents per yard upwards.

Erie Dec. 4 1852. 30

DRY GOODS.

A General assortment of Dry Goods for sale on reasonable terms by Dec 4-30— G SELDEN & SON.

Curtain Fixtures.

THIS day received two gross of Putnam's Patent Self-adjusting Curtain fixtures, also a good assortment of Cord and Tassels.

Erie Dec 4—30 RUFUS REED.

BUCK Knives at the Cheap Hardware Store.

Erie Dec 4—30 RUFUS REED.

SCROLL SAWS.—Don't fail until you have seen the assortment and ascertained the prices at the Cheap Hardware store

Dec 4—11 RUFUS REED.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

THE Subscribers are now offering to the public a general and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any store in Erie *for Cash or ready Pay.*

Dec 4-52—30 SUNNETT & CO.

BROWN SHEETINGS, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the store in the Semmet Block, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Dec 4—30 SUNNETT & CO.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fish, Cannies, &c., &c., is at MOORE'S *Grocery Store.*

Erie Dec 4 1852-30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel State St.

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors *in this city*, which I will sell Cheap down to 25 cent Whiskey.

Erie Dec 4 1852—30 T. W. MOORE, State St.

Rockingham Ware.

A LARGE assortment just received and for sale by

Erie Dec. 4—30 T. W. MOORE.

Wooden Ware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Steak Mauls, Clothes Racking Pins, Potatoe Masher, Lemon Squeezers, Flour Barrel Rollers, Sugar Boxes, Nop Sticks, Clothes Pins, Bludgeons, Measures, Axe Helves, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Ax Swipe, etc., etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie Dec 4 1852-30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel State st.

MATS—Grass, Manilla, and Wool Mats of all sizes and colors to be had cheap at Dec. 4 1852-30 MOORE'S.

New Clothing Establishment.

THE Subscribers have commenced with their store a large stock of Ready made Clothing, of home manufacture, to which they invite the attention of the public, their stock consists in part of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests in every variety, made of the best material, with finish and style unsurpassed and prices so low as to astonish the beholder Please call and examine for yourselves.

Erie, Dec 4-52—30 VINCENT HIMROD & CO.

A NEW and assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, warranted to equal the handkerchief of every kind, Colognes, Lavender, Bergamot, a great many other articles too numerous to mention an advertisement of this kind. We also have in addition to the goods above mentioned, a large stock of PURE WINES & LIQUORS, which can be had 25 per cent. cheaper than can be purchased west of New York, both in quality, and we are constantly receiving a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, both French and Yankee notions of almost every description. Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they are determined upon getting what they wanted at the lowest price, at the Erie Dec 4-52—30 P. HALL.

BOTTLES and Flasks, vials and jars selling at wholesale and retail at the city drug store. Dec. 4-30. P. HALL.

WRITING PAPER—Blue, White, Letter, Cap, Gilt edge, colored, ruled and not Paper, fancy envelopes, plain and self-sealing envelopes, cards of all kinds which cannot fail to suit purchasers, give us a call and see. Dec 4-52-30 P. HALL.

BANNERS only for sale by the gallon at the lowest market price, by the gallon, warranted pure linseed, also a nice article of solar oil, for sale by the gallon for sale in the city drug store, state st.

Erie Dec 4-52 30 P. HALL.

SUGARS!

CRUSHED, Pulverized, Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars by the bbl or pound, cheap as the cheapest at the Corner Grocery Dec. 4-52—30. T. W. MOORE.

FISH!

IRISH Herring, Mackerel, White and Codfish for sale by Dec 4-30 T. W. MOORE, *Opposite* Brown's New Hotel.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest lot of Green and Black Tea in this city can be found at the grocery store of T. W. MOORE.

Erie Dec 4—30 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

NEW YORK Syrup, Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at Dec. 4 1852—30 MOORE'S Grocery.

CIGARS, 20,000 Imported Cigars from $12.50 $40 per thousand for sale at Erie Dec. 4 1852—30. MOORE'S Grocery.

J. M. SMITH & CO,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No 7 Bonnell Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are receiving almost daily additions to their stock of goods, the largest and best assortment of Groceries to be found west of New York City. Thankful for the liberal patronage received since our commencement in this city, we would most respectfully call the attention of merchants and others wishing goods in our line, to an examination of our stock before going to Buffalo or New York. We wish it distinctly understood that we will sell goods for *Cash or Ready Pay*, and we can be purchased in Buffalo or New York, with freight at our expenses in getting goods to this City.

The following comprise a small part of our stock—

50 Hhd N. O., Mus'd, and P. R., Sugars,
100 Bbls. Crushed Pow'd, Granulat'd & Coffee do.
40 Tierces Dutch Crushed Sugar,
20 Boxes Refined Loaf do.
20 Hhd Muscd., and P R Molasses,
20 Tierces do, do. do.
75 Bbls. do. do. & S. H. do.
15 do. Stewart's Syrup,
10 do Cuba Honey,
150 Chests and half Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas,
100 Bx. from 4 to 16lbs of Black and Green do.
75 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
20 Boxes Ground Coffee,
15 do, Cavendish Tobacco, all qualities,
30 do 4 lb lump do. superior qualities,
25 Bbls. J. Anderson's Smoking Tobacco, 4, 4 & 16 prs.
Also, several different brands Fine Cut Chewing.
75 Packages Mackeral, No's 1, 2 & 3, in whole, 1-2 and Kits,
250 Boxes Herring, No. 1 and Scalded,
500 lbs Cod Fish,
25 Bbls. Refined Winter Strained Oil,
Spices, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cassia, Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soda, Powder, Shot Safety Fuse, Wrapping, Cap and Letter Paper, Mustard, and Pickles, of an excellent quality for family use, besides a great many other articles too numerous to mention, which we will sell as low as can be found in the city.

All persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined upon selling at the lowest prices, and we shall be satisfied with the result.

Erie Dec 4 1852. 30

Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of a previous call, a large number of the citizens of Erie County assembled at the Court House in the city of Erie on Saturday the 27 h instant.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, A. W. Blaine Esq and C. M. Tibbals Vice Presidents and Mathew Taylor Secretary.

Murray Whallon Esq. then stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration on the part of our citizens of the recent efforts made by the different rail road corporations to evade the gauge laws of this commonwealth and to lay a continuous tract from Buffalo to Cleveland.

Mr. Whallon accompanied his statement with some very able and pertinent remarks showing the disastrous effects of the proposed change, as well to Erie as to the prospects of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

James C Marshall, Esq., then briefly addressed the meeting, *deprecating excitement* and hasty action on the part of our citizens and claiming for the Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad who were charged with countenancing the proposed arrangement, that the whole matter should be reviewed calmly and the advantages of *the proposed arrangement* as well as the disadvantages should be considered.

Mr. Marshall was followed by M. B Lowry who ably maintained the position of Pennsylvania and of Erie upon the subject and their determination to stand up and maintain their rights.

John H. Walker Esq., then gave a clear and full statement of the origin of the gauge law, and proved conclusively that instead of Erie or Pennsylvania being properly charged with hindering and obstructing trade by multiplying changes and transhipments, it was New York who ought to bear the blame; the corporations in which State had introduced a gauge foreign to her rail road system, and in express violation of their solemn and positive agreement to the contrary.

The meeting was then addressed by E. Babbitt, Esq., in a few remarks, as to the legality and binding effect of the gauge law.

On motion of Murray Whallon, Esq., a committee of five were appointed to prepare an address and resolutions *on the subject of the gauge law.* The chair appointed Murray Whallon, E. Babbitt, James D. Dunlap, I. B. Gara and Hugh Jones, Esqs.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening, 21 of Dec.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1852.

At the opening of the meeting, which was unusually large and very numerously attended by citizens from various parts of the county Mr. Fallon, President of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road and a committee of the Councils of Philadelphia appeared, having arrived by the Cleveland train the same day.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, reported the following, which were unanimously *adopted, viz:*

Whereas, the domestic or internal *commerce* within and between the several States of this Union form in magnitude and *increasing importance*, its beneficial influence at home, its inseparable connection with and bearing upon our foreign commerce and national prosperity, has secured for it the warm sympathies of our citizens, and should enlist in its behalf the generous and liberal protection of the Government, State and National; and whatever law or regulation tends to increase its burthen or obstruct its progress, is wrong in principle, mistaken in policy and should be abandoned by those who have occasioned it. And whereas, the diversity and disagreement of the *gauge upon the several railroads upon the* south shore of Lake Erie, which renders four changes necessary instead of one, (one being unavoidable,) the roads in New York differing with each other, and both disagreeing with those in Ohio, comes within that principle and should be abated in accordance with that rule. And whereas, that arrangement or obstruction was occasioned and still exists by the introduction into the State of New York of a gauge foreign to her system, common to no road within her limits, upon the bed of the Buffalo and State Line railroad, accomplished by an illiberal combination between the two great rival corporations extending through her territory, the New York and Erie and the New York Central railroad companies, by the abandonment of the gauge originally designed in violation of *their solemn agreement with* the Erie and North East Railroad Company, to connect with that road by tracks corresponding with both, by which the three existing changes east of this city, at the State Line, at Dunkirk and at *Buffalo*, would *have been avoided*, its evils cannot with truth or justice be charged upon our citizens, our corporations, or the wise and liberal enactments of the commonwealth. And whereas by the existing laws of this State regulating the width of railroads within her territory, she has placed those two great rival roads to the Atlantic sea board on terms of perfect equality with that important communication leading from the Lakes to Philadelphia within her own bounds when completed, the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad," an attempt to drive her from an equal competition for the trade and travel of the great Lake region, on soil purchased for her commercial protection by her wisdom and foresight, is a reflection upon the intelligence of her citizen's the integrity of the community and a contempt of the sovereign power of the State. Therefore,

Resolved, That the gauge law of this State, having been established in a spirit of liberality and concession to our neighbors East and West, and its maintenance being indispensible to the protection of the interests of its citizens, and the construction of her own cherished improvements, she will not permit it to be evaded by fraud, repealed by corruption, or disregarded with impunity by overshadowing corporations located here or elsewhere.

Resolved, That the Erie and North East Railroad company having laid down a six foot track, in pursuance to the provisions of said law, having had the power to adopt "either a six foot or a four foot eight and a half inch gauge," has made its election, exhausted its power, and cannot now change it without a violation of law, a fraud upon our citizens, and a forfeiture of its charter.

Resolved, That to now lay down upon said road as has been proposed, a track four feet eight inches and a-half in width, and attempt to run the same with Locomotive and Cars adopted to run upon a four feet ten inch gauge, would not only be a violation of the spirit and letter of the law, but a wanton trifling with the lives of our citizens, and as such should and would be resisted by the strong arm of the law, the full power of the State, and abated as a nuisance dangerous to the traveling public.

M. B. Lowry Esq., then introduced Mr. Fallon to the meeting, who proceeded to give a very clear, able and lucid argument in support of the gauge law and of the importance of its maintainance, not only to Erie and Philadelphia but to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Mr. Fallon was followed by Mr. Price of Philadelphia, a director of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad in a few spirited remarks, in which he expressed his entire confidence of the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.

The meeting was then very ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. James Thompson, John H. Walker and M B Lowry, *Esqrs.*

(The remarks of Messrs Thompson and Walker will, by request, be published hereafter.)

E. Babbitt Esq., then moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in Erie and Philadelphia, and that a committee of three be appointed to raise funds for *their publication at Buffalo and Cleveland and such other* places as might be deemed necessary. The chair appointed E. Babbitt, M. W. Caughey and Alfred King.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

☞ Will the "*Literary World*," New York, favor us with an exchange—we want it much!

PURE and extra white lead, dry and ground in oil by the pound keg or ton, Linseed oil from Ohio warranted pure, boiled and unboiled, by the barrel or gallon, spirits Turpentine in abundance, varnishes of every kind, chrome green and yellow, American, Chinese, vermillion and venetian red, yellow ochre, french yellow, Paris green, lamp black of every quality, Prussian and ultra-marine blue, whiting, red lead, litharge, Turkey umber and every other *kind of paints and materials in the trade which* are offered as low as can be bought in this latitude.

Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

LOGWOOD ground, madder, fustic, niewood, copperas, cream tartar, extract of logwood, cochineal, tin water, camwood, indigo and every other variety of dye stuffs required, selling wholesale and retail at the lowest possible figure at the city drug store, state-st. Erie Dec. 4—30. P. HALL.

A LARGE *supply of fresh Drugs and Chemicals* warranted pure, offered for sale at the lowest prices by P. HALL, City Drug Store State-st., Erie Pa. Dec 4 1852—30

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,"

IS THE LANGUAGE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

FROM its own merits and great works, this wine is becoming the favorite medicine among every class of people. Known as the most efficient remedy for general Debility, Nervous Affections, Consumptive Decline, Complaints of the Kidneys, Heart, Lungs, and above all diseases arising from impure Blood and failure of the System, eminent members of the Medical Faculty have sanctioned and adopted the use of it.

DR E. A. STANLY,

A celebrated Physician, in a letter from Princeton, New Jersey, dated Nov. 16 1843, declares that in all his experience he had never seen anything to compare with the Forest Wine and calls it the same time relating several cases of constitutional Debility and dreadfulness affections which it cured in an incredible short time. Among the members of the Medical Faculty of New York, who have witnessed the great results of the Forest Wine, and recommended it in the numerous complaints, will be found the names of the celebrated Dr. M. T. Goodman, Dr. S I Mott, Dr. L. S. Chesterman, Dr. Chilton, Dr. William Brown, Dr. Marvin, Dr. J. M. *Moreau* and others.

TESTIMONY

Of Johnson Burke, a highly respectable citizen of Waverly Place, New York:

Dr. G. W. Halsey; Dear Sir.—I esteem the Forest Wine as the King of Medicines. It has done *for me in five weeks what three* Physicians failed to do in as many years. In 1845, I became a victim of the Heart Disease and Nervous Affections, which have been growing on me ever since, until I procured your Forest Wine and Pills, although I had wasted several hundred dollars for medical attendance. During the last two years I was obliged to keep my house nearly all the time, and gave up business in consequence of my ill health. I had lost nearly all hope of recovery, my complaint was of that class under which "nature sinks and life becomes a burthen." Seeing your Forest Wine advertised I concluded to give it a trial, and before finishing the third bottle I felt like a different person, and was able to resume business again, entirely cured by taking five bottles. For the benefit of those afflicted with similar complaints you are at liberty to publish this. Yours, &c, JOHNSON BURKE, Waverly Place, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD, Dec. 1 1847.

Dr. Halsey:—A bottle of your Forest Wine and box of Pills, which I procured of Mr. James Carr, (your agent for this place,) *has done wonders for me.* I had been in a state of decline for more than a year, afflicted with a dreadful cough, pain in the breast, general debility and loss of appetite. I became almost a skeleton, and had been unable to leave my room for more than two months; my friends told me I had the Consumption, and despaired of my recovery. I could not obtain any permanent relief from any medicine I had taken, or my physician, until your Wine and Pills were procured. The first dose of the Pills brought up from my stomach, much phlegm and greenish matter, and my stools were perfectly black. I then commenced taking the Forest Wine three times a day, my appetite began to return immediately, my cough left me, and in less than two weeks I was almost well. I now enjoy better health than I ever did before, having increased in twenty-five pounds in seven weeks. Your Forest Wine and Pills are highly valuable in this vicinity, and I owe my recovery entirely to their virtues.

Yours, respectfully, MARTIN CALDWELL.

The following certificate, voluntarily given by Mr. E. G. Mussey, a respectable and well-known citizen of Cohoes, New York, is an evidence which must remove all doubts of the great efficacy of the Forest Wine *in General Debility, Neuralgia, affections of the Spine and Kidneys.*

This is to certify, that I have used Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine in the family with the most entire success. My wife was badly afflicted with Neuralgia, affections of the Spine and Kidneys, and general debility. She found speedy relief, and regained her health, by the use of the Forest Wine.

From my own knowledge of this excellent medicine, I confidentially recommend it for the good of others who may be suffering with similar complaints. It is the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and those who are inflicted with the above, or any similar diseases, may safely rely on its virtues

Cohoes, March 1-30. E. G. MUSSEY.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM COHOES.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—Dear Sir,—My wife last autumn was reduced to a low state of debility. My family physician advised her to take your Forest Wine. Accordingly I went to Mr. Terry's, your agent for this town, and procured a bottle of it, which restored her in a very short time to perfect health.

Cohoes, April 13, 1850. HENRY DONALDSON.

The testimony of upwards of three hundred individuals, some of whom were afflicted with dreadful disorders and considered incurable, may be seen at Dr. Halsey's principal office. The following are some of them residing in this city:—

Mr. Aaron S. Smith, 107 Prince-st., office in Wall-st., was long secretly afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder. The Medical Faculty answered no purpose. He tried the Forest Wine and it met his case, and he was completely cured by the use of four bottles and a box of the Forest Pills.

Mr Jacob Belt, a merchant in Pearl st., was for four years a martyr to severe Rheumatic Pains, and could find no relief until he used Dr. Forest Wine and Pills, and recovered by taking six bottles, and has thanked us for it ever since.

Mr. Daniel Bailey, of the Forest Wine is very striking in the case of Hellon S. Brown of Virginia, who was carried in a few hours time of a severe attack of Bilious Diarrhea and general prostration of bodily energy in a few days time. On the arrival of the gentleman in New York in March, he was so weak and reduced from the effects of his illness that he could not write, and required assistance to enable him to walk to his apartment. The Wine was sent for, and he recovered by the use of less than a bottle of Wine and a couple box of the Pills.

The Forest Wine is for sale at No. 8 Reed st. and an efficient and certain cure in all the following complaints —

Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Piles, Chronic Headache, Bilious Diseases, Dysphs, Blotches, and unhealthy color of the Skin, Jaundice, Acre and Fever, Salt Rheum, Leprosies, Complaints the first only to Females Lowness of Spirits, Nervous Disorders, General Ill Health and wounded Heart of the CONSTITUTION.

☞ Central Depot for Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, No. 216 Broadway, New York. One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for Five Dollars. Twenty-five cents per box of the Pills. For sale by ARTER & BROTHER Agents Erie 2—1 to 26.

1852 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 1853

Quick Sales and small Profits! The City Drug Store in full blast!!

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage received, and trusts from the great inducements now offered it will be continued and increased. He *has just received from the Broad Quarter a large supply of all articles* in his line of trade, bought at the lowest prices and of excellent quality, warranted good, and offers to supply his customers upon the most liberal terms. All are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere as great chances are offered for buying good articles at low prices.

Erie, Nov. 27 1853 P. HALL.

Graham and Godey.

JUST received Graham's and Godey's Magazines for December, at No. 9, Brown's Block.

Erie Nov. 21, 1852.—29. DURLIN & SLOAN.

New Books! New Books!!

CAN be had at Durlin & Sloan's, No. 9, Brown's Block—

Reuben Medlicott, or The Coming Man,
Kathay, a cruise in the China Seas,
Garden Walks with the Poets,
A New England Tale,
Recollections of a New England Bride, and of a Southern Matron,
Oracles for Youth,
Book of Snobs,
And a general assortment of every thing in the Book line.

Erie, Nov. 27. DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW BOOKS!

Only twenty-five cents each!!

JUST RECEIVED at No. 9, Brown's Hotel, the following new and readable Books, any one of which can be had for 25 cents—

A Book for a Corner, new series,
Table Talk about Books, Men and Manners,
Eagle Pass, or Life on the Border,
Whims and Oddities, by Hood,
Home and Social Philosophy, 2d series,
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, 2d series,
Sicily, a Pilgrimage.

Nov. 27, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

NOTICE.

THE Milling community are hereby respectfully informed that they will not be held strictly accountable for infringements made upon the mode or process of grinding and flouring with *Conical* Mills, whether with *Flats* or other Mills, as the mode adopted with the Conical Mills belongs to the public—and a patent for the same, if obtained, would be worthless.

T. J. L. Stanford, Esq., of Fairmount Mills, Erie, Pa., has the Conical Mills for sale and also for custom grinding, excelling the *Flats* both in quantity and quality of Flour, proving that they are truly the *Farmers' Mills*.

CHARLES ROSS,
JOS. REDGBEER,
Agent.

Erie, Nov. 27 1852—29.

Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road.

BY Resolution of the Directors of the Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road, the Treasurer has been directed to proceed *immediately* to the collection of all sums due the Company. Therefore notice is hereby given that after the 15th of December next, all assessments or balances of ass essments remaining unpaid, will be collected by legal process. M. R. BARR,

Erie Nov 27 1852—29 Treas.

JUST arrived at the California Store, a few more of those splendid heavy cased Patent Lever Hunting Watches. The movements are of superior workmanship and finish, ordered and imported expressly for G. LOOMIS.

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29 No 4 Brown's Block

AN abundance of fine Silver Ware on hand of his own and Eastern manufacture. Silver spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Scoops and other Silver Work made to order.

☞ Engraving done in superior style. Corporation and Society Seals engraved and die sinking done equal to any in Eastern cities. Nov. 27 1852—29. G. LOOMIS.

RICH AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, AT JOHN B. COOK'S

Cheap Cash Store, French St., near Reed House.

NOW receiving and opening, a stock of Goods which I am bound to sell at a smaller profit than any dry good store in Erie. As I hold my goods for ready pay, small profits will do—no percentage put on for bad debts—that is the reason why you can buy goods so cheap at Nov. 27—29. COOK'S.

NOW OPENING—French Merinoes, German Merinoes and Paramettas, blue Maroon, light and dark brown do., light and dark green, drabs, German Merinoes, a well selected stock, and a general assortment of colors—they cannot be surpassed.

Alapacas, black, blue, brown and figured, etc.

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29 J. B. COOK.

DELAINS, figured and plaid, in this branch of Dress Goods I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies. To enumerate styles would be almost impossible, but would say a larger and better assortment has never been opened in Erie—They are beyond description—you must call and see them. Prices are so low that no one will want them cheapcf.

Erie Nov. 27—29 J. B. COOK.

SILKS—Brocade, watered, black and figured Silks, Gro De Afrique, Poult De Soie, Gro De Naps, changeable, barred and striped Florences, Bonnett, Silks and Satins, Silk Velvets, black, blue black, green, blue, brown, pink and figured.

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29 J. B. COOK.

JUST RECEIVED.—French Cloth Cloaking, Blk, Blue, Green and Brown. At the New York Store.

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29 MERRICK & DAVIS.

50 DOZ. Linen Hdkfs from 6¼ to 37 00, French Merino, De Lains, Alapaccas, Paramettas, Shawls &c., cheaper than the cheapest, at the New York Store, No. 6 *Bonnell* Block.

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29 MERRICK & DAVIS.

Immense Stock of Clothing and Cloths!

To be sold at room No. 7, Reed House, by the Proprietor, Jacob Koch, with utmost dispatch.

WINTER CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Having a most magnificent and matchless assortment of clothing of the choicest materials and unexceptionably cut, and made in the shop (not shop) by experienced workmen in the best manner, after fall patterns. We do, with perfect confidence, challenge a comparison of our goods and prices with those of any other establishment between the city of New York and the city of Erie. We purchased these goods and made them up to sell—and—and—and

THEY MUST BE SOLD!!

Any man or boy wishing for a coat, vest or pants, by making his wants known to me, will be accommodated with an article that will suit him—at a price that will suit him—only call—call—and if you do not despair a richer and a happier man—my name is not Jacob.

Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, cheap for money at No. 7, Reed House.

Erie, Nov. 27, JACOB KOCH.

POPLINS—Plain, striped and figured, also, a few pieces of Silk and Linen. These pieces are very rich either for dresses or Mantillas. Nov. 27—29 J. B. COOK.

India Rubber Gloves, Mittens, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, in making their purchases, should not neglect these desirable and saleable articles Their manufacture has been much improved recently and they are made very durable. Particular attention is requested to the

WOOL LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS.

They are indispensable in cold and wet weather.—Ladies will find these Gloves useful in any work that will soil the hands, at the same time that they will cure the worst Salt Rheum or Chapped Hands immediately. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists.

For sale by Wilcox, Billings & Co., No. 3 Church Alley, Phil Goodyear's 60 Chestnut Street, do. J. & H. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa. Falconer & Haskell, Baltimore, Md. H. W. Shiffer, Charleston, S. C. Bart & Hickcox, Cin., Ohio, and by all Rubber Dealers in the Union.

For Sale at retail by Country Merchants generally.

Erie, Nov. 27, 1852. 29.

5000 Free Almanacs for 1853—Call and get one at Nov. 27—29. BURTON'S, No. 5 Reed House.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that Hon. John C. Knox, President Judge of the 18th Judicial district, has appointed the third Monday of January 1853, for holding a special Court of Common Pleas for the county of Erie for the trial of Causes on which Hon. John Galbraith is interested as Counsel or otherwise, to continue one week if necessary The list of causes to be published in the usual manner.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at Erie this 18th day of November A. D. 1853. 3t29 SAMUEL PERLEY, Prothon.

JUST Received at Warren's, No. 8 Brown's Block a fresh supply of Sheldon's celebrated Water Proof Polish Blacking—The Polish produced by this Blacking is not dimmed or washed off by snow or water. Nov. 27-29 J. H WARREN, Agt.

FOUND.

WAS picked up on the beach of the Lake, near the Four Mile Creek, one day this week, a quantity of Flour and Lard, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges THOMAS CROWLEY.

Nov. 20, 1853 3t28

BROWN'S NEW HOTEL.

CORNER OF STATE STREET AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE PA.

H. L. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. Both house and furniture are entirely new and of a quality unsurpassed by any house West of New York City, and the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the cars free of charge.—Southern stages leave this daily. Charges reasonable.

Erie Nov. 20 1852. 29

SHAWLS.

JUST received at the New York Store, a splendid assortment of long and square Bareha, all wool, Silk, Cashmere, Palm Leaf, and Stranella Shawls, cheaper than any *Dress Trimmings* dare offer them. Remember, the place is 4 doors East of Erie Bank. Erie Nov. 2—29 J. SWEENEY.

A LARGE assortment of Paramatt, Cashmere, Poplin, Merino, and Delains, just received at 29 SWEENEY'S.

BLACK Velvet Ribbon, Lace, Gimps, Braid and Dress Buttons, Ladies and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., Embroidered Collars, Silk and Lisle Thread, Worsted Gloves, just opened at

Erie Nov. 20 1852—29 SWEENEY'S.

PETERSHAM, Pilot Cloth, Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Satinett, Cashmett, Jeans and Flannel, at

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29 SWEENEY'S.

J. H. BURTON & CO.,

No 5 Reed House,

ARE *just receiving a large and well selected stock of Drugs*, Medicines, and Chemicals, dye Woods, dye stuffs, oils, paints, painters articles, varnishes, window glass, putty, glassware, perfumery, fine soaps, fine hair, tooth and paint brushes, garden seeds, surgical and dental instruments, teeth, gold and tin foil, tobacco, snuff and Cigars, pure wines and brandies for Medicinal purposes, *fancy articles, Artists tools and water colors.*—We make our purchases for cash, and offer goods as low as can be bought in this section. ☞ Warranted to be fresh pure and genuine. *Orders from the country* promptly filled with satisfaction and guaranteed.

Physicians Prescriptions will receive particular attention at all hours of the day and night. Erie Nov. 20 1852 29.

GLASS!

JUST received a large supply of French, English and American Glass, consisting of all the different sizes from 7 by 9 to 34 by 44, which will be sold by the box or single light at the very lowest prices. Glass cut to any size without extra charge

Erie Nov. 20 1852—29 J. H. BURTON & CO.

WHOLESALE—The subscribers are agents for the following Patent Medicines, which they will sell by the dozen at *Manufacturers prices, viz*: Jaynes' Expectorant, Alterative Carminative Balsam, Vermituge, Hair Dye and Sanative Pills: Osgood's Cholagogue; Bristol's and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sellers' and Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Trask's, Tanner's, McAllister's, Shaw's and Dalley's Ointments; Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Barney's Indian Liniment, Barry's Tricopherous, Brant's Indian Medicines and Kier's Petroleum.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H. BURTON & CO.

DENTISTS will find at J. H. Burton & Co's an assortment of Dental Instruments, manufactured by Kern of Philadelphia, a so, Teeth of all kinds, Gold and Tin Foil from Jones, White & Co. Erie Nov. 27 1852—28. No. 5 Reed House

BRUSHES—Hair, tooth, nail, clothes, whitewash, scrub, horse, blacking, stove, counter, shoe, piano, dusting, tanner's, scouring, blacking, Pope's eyes, Pope's heads, window and floor brushes and hearth brooms. 28 J. H. BURTON & CO.

CIGARS—20,000 Genuine Principe and Havana Cigars just received at Erie Nov. 27 1852-28. J. H. BURTON & Co's.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

DO you want to know how it is done? Call on Tibbals & Hayes, No. 1 Brown's Block, where we are selling goods fresh from Auction houses for thirty-three and one-third per cent less than the same goods were sold four weeks ago. We are desirous to prove to the public what we assert, and solicit a call from one and all. Erie Nov 20-28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

Appointments for December,

DR. H. TUBBS, Analytical Physician, from the city of Cleveland, will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Erie—Brown's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st Dec.
Girard—Wright's Hotel, Saturday 18th Dec.
Conneaut—Tremont House, Friday 17th Dec.

Those afflicted with Chronic diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys or Spleen, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Asthma, Shortness of Breath or difficulty of Breathing, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Weakness or nervous disabilities, restlessness, loss of appetite, Constipation, derangement of the Stomach, Bilious Affections, Gravel, White swellings, or any long standing diseases are invited to call. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Dr. T. neither bleeds nor blisters; nor is he a Homeopathist; he never uses Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, or any other mineral as a medical agent; nor is he a Thomsonian—he neither steams nor gives emetics. His theory of diseases differs from all others that have been adopted, but not more so than does his

System of Treatment.

He does not make sick to make well, nor tear down to build up again, nor allay nervous irritation, by patching up with anodynes.

For years we have devoted our whole time and attention to the study, analysis, and treatment of Chronic or long standing diseases. Opportunities such as few possess, have enabled us to examine and prescribe for several thousands of patients annually comprising some of the most difficult and complicated disease known to the profession

Our present consists of some twelve or fourteen appoint

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickeled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. I MILLS, No. 3 William's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Maccaronia,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermacelli	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mixed Pickles,	Cabers,
Ale,	Soda,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cyder,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	De Orgeat,
Cordials,	Pines,	Pickled Clams,	Catsup, Ex Absinthe,

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and Imitation Cider Apples too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better qualities of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale: Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

ALE, VOX FOR BUFFALO ALE—Moffatt and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for Sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.

A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices.—ORDERS from City and Surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pl dge ourselves, that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852.

RECENT ARRIVAL!

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers have just received at their stand, immediately opposite the Perry Block, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and all the articles usually embraced in the line. Also, *Liquors, Pickles &c.*, with an assortment of Nuts and Confectionaries. Flattering themselves that their stock, in variety and excellence, is not surpassed in the city, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Their determination is to do business *cheap* for *cash*, considering the "*small expence*" of more worth than the "*slow shilling*," and that all parties are benefitted by the *ready pay system*.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Groceries and other articles.

Call quickly lest the stock on hand become exhausted in the lapse of a few weeks. Our prices are so low that no one will find themselves secure able to resist the temptation to buy.

Erie, June 19 1852. 6 LANDON & RIBLET.

GIRARD WOOLEN FACTORY!

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of the Girard Woolen Factory, wish to inform the Wool growers of this section of the country, and the public in general, that they have united the establishment of D. Johnson and that they will Manufacture Wool into Cloth with promptness and dispatch. We gladly tender our thanks to the Farmers and the generally, for their very liberal patronage while in business at the Eagle Factory, Fairview, and deem it unnecessary to make promises to our old patrons but to new proposers, we have the satisfaction in saying that if they will call on us with their Wool, they shall not go away dissatisfied with their Goods or Prices.

We will gladly Manufacture Cloths and Flannels of all kinds, on shares, or by the yard, for our Customers may prefer.

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing done on short notice, and ready at the time appointed. We will do all work as good and as cheap as any other establishment. We will give the highest market Price in Cash for Wool.

THORNTON & BROTHERS

Girard, May 15th, 1852. tf

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie and its vicinity, would most respectfully call our attention to his present location, having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 8th, and adjoining J. H. Ribler & Co's Cabinet Ware Rooms, he is prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes that by his usual success in making "good fits," he may not only continue in their confidence, but also through their influence, and his own unremitting and attention to business, to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Cutting and Shopwork done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

JOG Wood, Amber and Colored Bracelets, just received at AUSTIN'S.

Erie August 7 1852. 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

THE subscribers would again take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Bedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops; with a host of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of boasting, but from a conviction of its facts, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware—they hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and many facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattresses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.

Erie, July 21, J. H. RIBLET & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., of every price and quality also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds all imported

Erie Sept 1-17. T. M. AUSTIN, Opposite Brown's, State st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, costing in England Twenty Pounds, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. AUSTIN, opposite Brown's State-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—I am now receiving a heavy stock of Ironand Steel, Spring and Shear Steel, also Anvils, Vises, Bellows, stock and Dies, Sledges, Hammers, Horse shoe and Nails, Inside Castings, Irons, Hub and Sand Bands, &c., &c., which will be sold at the *lowest prices*. 22 RUFUS REED.

BUFFALO ALE.—Moffatt's; Gillman's & Barton's Ale in bbls and half bbls. for sale by J. G. & W. I. MILLS,

June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnet ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashions at Erie Oct 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings, Ticking, Canton Flannels, &c., at Tracy's Block Cheap, side

Erie Oct. 9 1852 22 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 18½ per gallon, and a good article at

June 5, No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa. J. G. & W. I. Mills.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received the most splendid assortment of Ladies dress goods ever offered in this market, consisting of Gro De Rhine, Gro De Chene, Brocade, Plain de Soie and Plaid Silks; Colored Crapes, Plaid, Plain and Watered Poplins, White and Col'd Tarletane, dotted and plain, Book and Swiss Muslin, striped barred and plain Muslins, Mourning Muslins, Lawns, Ladies cloth, plain and figured, printed Percales, printed Persian cloths, Irish Cotton Lenons, Alpaccas, Coloring cloths, Silk and Cloth French Merinos and many other styles of dress goods which we have not time to enumerate at present. Call and see for yourselves and save money by purchasing cheap at the old stand of

Erie Nov. 6 1852—23 SMITH JACKSON.

WAX Scotch Matches, in 1 Wood flats of all sizes and colors for wax clothing. June 26 1852. MOORE'S.

TO all whom it may concern:—Any wish to buy Hardware Cheap, don't fail to call at No. 3 Reed House.

Erie, Oct. 9 1852—22 RUFUS REED.

H. COLLINS has for sale at his Axes, Warranted, are selling for $1,00 each at the Cheap Hat Ware store.

Erie Oct. 9 '52 22 RUFUS REED.

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, clerk of the firm of G. Loomis & Co., comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the unrivalled integrity of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business—merit and secure a thousand support, having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain the rest of life, the public will find me no "third of January," but always on hand living with the "rest of mankind" to sustain myself in Honesty, in the world, and I pledge myself to endeavor to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in every particular. Thanks for a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

Aug. 7 1852—13 T. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

WINDOW GLASS.—The largest assortment ever brought to this market can be found at

Oct. 23 24 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

SOAPS.—A very great variety of soaps for the Toilet and other purposes, for sale cheap at Tracy's Block, side

Erie Oct. 23 1852 22 Tracy & Bostwick, No. 6 Reed House.

Attraction at Rosenzweig & Co.'s

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

Wright's Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

THE Proprietors of this establishment, beg leave to announce that they have now on hand a large varied and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of the public, confident that in style and fit shall it cannot be excelled. Our stock consists in part of the following, viz:—Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks and half sacks of cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, all of new style and at very low prices. Overcoats and Sleeping of black, brown, blue and drab Beaver Pelt, Pilot and Flushing Cloths.

VESTS! VESTS!! VESTS!!!

A rich and most beautiful assortment ever offered, Satin black and fancy styles, Merino, Valencia, Italian Cloth, Satinet, double and single Cassimere and every variety of material and pattern. Under Shirts and Drawers of every description.

Boys' Clothing,

Consisting of Boys and Youths' Sack, Frock and Body Coats, Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes and qualities and at very low prices.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!!

Fine white Shirts of Linen and Cotton, of the newest pattern and make, fancy check, bosom and fine striped shirts of every kind. In fact, you will find every article in our line at No. 1, Wright's Block. Call and examine quality and prices.

Oct 13 1852. 22

Wooden Ware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Steak Mauls, Spoons, Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers, Lemon Squeezers, Faucets Parrel Rollers, Sugar Boxes, Mop Sticks, Clothes Pins, Bird Cages, Measures, Axe Helves, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Silk Swifts, etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie, June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Woodenware and Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fish, Candies, Fruit &c., is at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

Erie June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel State St.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, and now open for inspection at the public a large and most desirable selection of Fall and Winter dress goods, which we are determined to dispose of at very low rates, our motto being small profits and quick sales. You are respectfully invited to call and see our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie Oct 9 1852—22 No. 6 Tracy's Block Cheapside.

A FINE assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' rubbers just the thing for muddy streets at reduced prices by

Erie Oct. 30 1852. G. SELDON & SON.

JUST received, another lot of those fine Calf Water-proof Boots. Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great sport of the Artist and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be excelled in this part of the country and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "receipt improvement" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 19, 1852. 19

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Eastern cities, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported into this city ever offered in this market—all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pencil steel fobs and guard *chains*, *keys*, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers to be east to furnish a supply every week from the mint, he will be able to furnish these articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other timepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., sugar and camphene lamps, and gimp-holds, extra globes, chimneys, fine watches, silver and German silver table and tea spoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANNIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory dog, steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small charge will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowltons one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17.

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in them, as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohensack's Liver Pills.

☞ *Be not deceived*, but ask for Hohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

June 21 1852. 1y15

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the *Premium Rods* and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that picked his barn after he had it was stolen, and do not wait until your house is struck before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

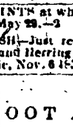
N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at *wholesale*.

March 15, 1852. 1y11

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly polished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular; can be found at our Warerooms, 361 Broadway, New-York. Sept. 25—1y38. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.



M. MURPHY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a large and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. He has on hand, Stoves of all patterns and qualities constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stovepipe and elbow, and an assortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if equalled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 39

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by May 23.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

Fish!—Just receiving, Whitefish, Mackerel, Shad, Codfish and Herring selling at a moderate tariff at our store.

Erie, Nov. 6 1852—23 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

Progress in the

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's block, State-street, Erie Pa., are enabled by their present arrangement, to sell Boots and Shoes, made from the best of stock and of superior workmanship, at prices so reduced as will justify them in proclaiming a New Era in the Boot and Shoe trade in Erie. They have constantly employed a considerable number of the best and most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, in that line, at places where the business can be conducted to the best advantage, and where the best materials can be procured, and all necessary facilities afforded at the lowest possible rates; hence they are enabled to offer the public Boots and Shoes of their OWN MANUFACTURE, and warranted, at prices so low that even our competitors in Erie do not hesitate to proclaim in public, that Wilcox & Norton are selling Boots and Shoes less than cost. How this may be matters not with their customers. They think they are realizing small profits, and with the unprecedented amount of their sales, small profits soon mount. If their competitors fall in the rear in the effort to drag their slow lengths along, and findest difficult to labor up the steeps of progress, W. & N. will render them every assistance example can bestow, while sporting in the pastures above them.

The hundreds of cases of Boots and Shoes they have recently received, together with the almost daily fresh supplies from their Manufacturers, enables them to accommodate the varied exigencies of the public with unerring precision.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

190 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

M. R. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 1y3

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, state st. Erie, have on hand, and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, School Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge some what of the rest of the stock, viz:

Gilt Bibles, from		$1,75 to	$ 6,00
Pocket "	"	50 "	12,00
Blank Books, Cap	H. B. per qr.	13 "	37
" "	F. S. " "	25 "	63
Steel Pens, per gross		62 "	1,00
Envelopes " 1000		1,25 "	2,25
Playing Cards per doz		75 "	6,00
Cottage Ink, the best in market, per doz.			2c

And every thing else in proportion Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 17 1852 10

Public Notice

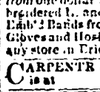
IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Caldwell	John C. Barbe
J. H. Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M. Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moothead, Jr.
Dr. S. Thomas,	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 6

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for



SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WILL has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested are called and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 9, 1851. 26

Groceries! Groceries!!

SIEGEL & KELSEY have received at No. 4 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and so long as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for county Merchants or others, to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, nay nothing of the saving in transportation which is of itself no small profit. We hope in order to test the truth of the above you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop, recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block State Street Erie Pa.

P. S. We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle self operating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.

Erie June 26 1852. 7

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State St., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5.

Desirable Private Residence for Sale.

AS I intend leaving Erie, I will sell my House and Lot situated on Fifth street, on reasonable terms, and easy payments. Inquire of H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Oct 16 1852. 23

MUSLIN de Laines of beautiful styles also all wool de laines at G. SELDEN & SON'S.

New Goods Again.

COOK is receiving more New Goods, some elegant styles of all wool delains, also, plain delains, and French merinoes all of fine selections of colors, thousands of yards of delains both plain and figured from 12½ to 20 cts. per yard, English prints, and Polka delains, new patterns and remarkably cheap, French work collars from one dollar to seven, also Undersleeves and Chemettes Embroidered Sets, and C. Lace, Mourning Lace Edgs. and Insertings, Ladies' Bands from one to nine shillings per yard, also Ribbons Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds. No better bargains can be had at any store in Erie. Erie Oct. 2 1852—21

CARPENTER & JOINERS TOOLS.—The place to buy them is at SELDENS

THE ROAD TO HEALTH, HALLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of proprietory Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of the case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation so very great, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in this Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Cunnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—dated 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now teadered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE,

North st., Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following Complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tic Doulooureux
Bilious Complaints	Dyspepsia	Piles	Tumours
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Sore Throats	Weakness from whatever cause
Consumption	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	&c. &c.
Debility	Indigestion		
	Inflamation		
	Jaundice		

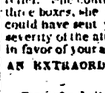
Sold by the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 37½cts., 62½cts., and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

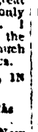
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y21

1853. FALL AND WINTER GOODS. 1853.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AT



WARREN'S



Hat and Furnishing Store,

No. 8, Brown's New Block, State street, Erie.

CONSISTING of all Goods in his line. Hats of every variety of style and quality, made expressly to order for this market, also a very large stock of Kossuth, Cassimere and Castor Hats, with a variety of Caps for men, youths and children of our own make, of Cloth, Cord, Silk, Velvet, Velveteen, &c. Also, Gold Lockets, Prussian, Belgian and Mohaire Plushes of various styles and prices, constantly on hand or made to order; also, a large stock of buffalo robes and Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Victorines and Muffers of all styles and prices, with a large stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of shirts, wrappers, drawers, scarfs, cravats, handkerchiefs and collars, (three ply of the very best,) and so large a stock of gloves and mittens, as we have not room to enumerate them, with valises and trunks constantly on hand of our own manufacture, also carpet, *umbos* and patent leather travelling bags and umbrellas. In short, a large and complete assortment of Fall and *Winter Goods, selected and made with the greatest care to that every customer may not fail to get the worth of his money.*—Come and see if the *things are not so*, and judge for yourselves, at No. 8, Brown's New Block.

N. B.—Hats, Caps and trunks repaired or made to order, and Buffalo Robes lined or other Fur work done on the shortest notice. Oct. 16 1852—23 JOHN H. WARREN.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art: it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir: The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable in the process of their organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis, Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (except excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a curative agent.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER,

Druggists.

REFERENCES—P. R. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M D, Canandaigua N. Y. M. H. Mills, M D, Rochester, N. Y. O. Y. Foote, M D, Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md. W. W. Reese, M D, City of N. Y. W. Prescott, M D, Concord, N. H. Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York. July 17 '52-6m10

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia.)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the Insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, building and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ouder
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington.
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John . Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. E. M. Huston,	John eller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine	

Richards, Newbould, Sec'y. Wm. Martin Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent,

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz:—First Class or *Farmers Company*, in which farm property and detached buildings may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2500.

Second Class or Commercial Department, in which various kinds of buildings, merchandize &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2,500. The funds in one Company will not be taken to pay losses in another.

*NO RISK TA